The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28 [illegible]—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1893.

SHIPPING.

...LAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

...EPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
[illegible]	[illegible]	770	P. Street	[illegible] Feb.
[illegible]	3970	570	H. T. Weighell	11th Feb.
[illegible]	5045	1200	L. H. Moulle	11th "
[illegible]LAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th "
[illegible]IA	6398	1300	A. W. Adamson	25th "
[illegible]	3750	500	H. T. Weighell	4th March.
[illegible]	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th "
[illegible]	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th "
				Tuesday 5 p.m.
PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.
				Saturday
[illegible]SHANNON	4180	800	F. Crewe	25th March.
[illegible]	3930	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
[illegible]	5045	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th "
[illegible]	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th "
				Tuesday 5 P.M.
[illegible]SHAW	K 3220		J. F. Jephson	18th April.
				Saturday.
CARTHAGE	5043	1200	M. de Horne	22nd April.
[illegible]	3970		H. T. Weighell	29th "
[illegible]AVENTA	6398	1500	W. Adamson	6th May.

[illegible] Ex. M. are special through Steamers [illegible] sailing at Marseilles.

[illegible] marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta [illegible], Plymouth, and London.

[illegible] vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers [illegible] there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, [illegible] London.

[illegible] Young Gentlemen proceeding to Aden only, and Passengers [illegible] for Brindisi and London. No [illegible] can be passed by this Steamer.

[illegible] Return Railway Tickets from [illegible] London by the Mail route can be [illegible] and Coupons are issued for places in the [illegible] Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard [illegible] wagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on [illegible] day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only [illegible] packages will be received.

Attention of Passengers is called to the importance of [illegible] their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London *vi*[illegible] Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India *via* the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undermoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.

Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo,

[illegible]	8th February	8th March	19th April
[illegible]	22nd "	22nd "	3rd May
[illegible]	5th April	5th April	17th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, January 11, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st Feb. 1893.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 360	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 910	Rs. 570

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and 1 Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard Rt. and other routes, ✱ Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	G. Wallenshing	2,432	500	22nd Feb. 1893
GISELA	G. Nicolich	4,233	350	9th April "

RATE OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 420	Rs. 280	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 490

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MAHANADDY	[illegible]	3,073	500	21st Feb.

[illegible] Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, January 27, 1893.

...CHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	11th Feb.
HISPANIA	2,359	S. Abrey	25th Feb.
ASSYRIA	3,691	Capt. Dan. Laird	1st April.
ARABIA	3,541	C. H. Hillcoat	15th "
ARMENIA	3,376	W. G. Haynes, R.N.R.	27th "
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	18th May.
HISPANIA	3,389	S. Abrey	3rd June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) at favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents

Graham's Buildings: Bombay, January 23, 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:

9th Feb., 9th March., 6th April 1893.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to,

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 16, 1893.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berth according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all Places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted in London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

PAID PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied to all part of the World to India.

COOK'S COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

CHEVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident and Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

FOREIGN BANK NOTES, &c., bought and sold.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

[illegible]EEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

[illegible]WAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., [illegible] on terms of existing concessions.

[illegible]TTERS met on arrival.

[illegible]OUNTS, NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS [illegible]OVEREIGNS, at current rates.

[illegible]D BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information [illegible]given.

[illegible] AGENTS—GRINDLAY & Co.

[illegible]BLE ADDRESS—GRINDLAY, London. [illegible] supplied.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend Despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 1st February, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on the 28th January, 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingeh, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh in the foregoing order.

FOR KARRACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 26th January, at 11 a.m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CAMORTA, 2,097 tons, on the 2nd February, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th January, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at—

Plymouth or London, by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. Liverpool, " KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine & Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.

R. B. KING, Hyderabad (Deccan).

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"MacIVER" LINE.

THE following STEAMERS WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

	Tons.	Capt.	About
ETOLIA	127	R. Jones	6th Feb. for Plymouth.
LYCIA	3129	McNay	21st Feb. "

These Steamers carry a Surgeon and Stewardess, are fitted with Electric Light, and have all Cabins amidships.

For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED,

FOR the Poona Cantonment Committee, an EXECUTIVE OFFICER, to be under the direct control of the Secretary, and to assist that officer in the supervision of Conservancy Accounts and general Administration of the Cantonment.

He must be a man of active and business habits, able to ride, thoroughly acquainted with accounts and the usual routine of an office, and the principles of Sanitation.

Pay Rs. 350 per mensem, with an allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem, as carriage allowance.

Pay, subject to approved service, to rise by yearly increments of Rs. 20, to a maximum salary of Rs. 400 per mensem.

Intending applicants should forward with their testimonials in original (which will be returned) a certificate of birth, duly authenticated by a Magistrate.

The successful candidate will be required to give security to the extent of Rs. 2,000, which security will have to be of the class mentioned in Section 20, New Cantonment Code, published in General Orders of the Government of India, No. 631, dated 1st July, 1892.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to 15th February, 1893.

The selected candidate will be required to take up his duties on the 1st April, 1893.

E. D. NEWNHAM-SMITH, Major,
Secretary, Cantonment Committee.

Poona, 26th December, 1892.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note.

Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28," H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31," C. R. B." Rs. 34.

"LOCHGORM" in 1 Gallon "DEMIJOHNS," Rs. 15. Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.

AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & CO.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS RECENTLY ARRIVED.

T. HINE & Co.'s BRANDIES.

T. HINE & Co.'s V. S. O. P. BRANDY,

A very Superior Old Liqueur Brandy imported for the first time in India,

At Rs. **120-0-0** per dozen Quarts.

T. HINE & CO.'S PALE BRANDY.

(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes).

At Rs. 48-0-0 per dozen Quarts.

APPLY TO

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

(Opposite the Bombay Bank, Bank Street),

OR

Messrs. DENISON & Co.,

SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE,

33, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

URGENTLY NEEDED.

BY THE SISTERS OF THE CHURCH.

CHURCH EXTENSION ASSOCIATION,
Vepery Square, MADRAS.

CAST OFF CLOTHING and GIFTS of every description. Expenses of transit will be defrayed by the Society if desired. Also Donations towards the Establishment of a Permanent Home.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

GANZ & Co., BUDA PESTH.

THE Unprecedented Success and Exceptional favour enjoyed by this Company in all parts of the WORLD proves it to be the best. Over 1,000 Installations with Steam & Water Power, some of them for over 50,000 lamps each, have been completed in—

PARIS, VIENNA, BERLIN, ROME, VENICE, TURIN, TIVOLI, NAPLES, MILAN, BUDA PESTH, ST. PETERSBURG, MOSCOW, RIGA, ODESSA, BRUSSELS, ANTWERP, LUCERN, INNSBRUCK, COLOGNE, MADRID, BARCELONA, SEVILLE, LYONS, MONTE CARLO, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, and 100 other towns.

In India most of the installations have been made by this Company and ourselves for GOVERNMENT of INDIA, STATE and other RAILWAYS, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and KARACHI Municipalities, the Chief Native Princes, &c., MILLS, PRESSES, &c.

GASSNER'S "NEW DRY CELLS [illegible]. They are the simplest, best, and most [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER REPAIRS

OUR REPAIR DEPARTMENT is in the hands of Specially Trained and Experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our Prices are uniform and the Lowest compatible with best workmanship. We defy competition.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

STEEL BOILERS,

LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPE.

NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our works under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded fines; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£1,000,000
(With power to increase to .....£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

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Chief Office in Persia.....TEHERAN.
Branches at .....BESHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at.....BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH, AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers .....MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

FOR EVENING WEAR.

GENTS' WHITE KID GLOVES,
Rs. 1-14 Per Pair.

GENTS' WHITE DRESS BOWS,
BEST QUALITY, Each 8 Annas.

GENTS' BLACK DRESS SOCKS,
Rs 3-2 Per Pair.

HOAR & CO., GLOVERS, HOSIERS, BOMBAY.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.

Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.

High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,

AT LOOM PRICES!

SAVING, 50 PER CENT.

HENRY PEASE AND CO'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.

EXQUISITE DRESS.

Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.
THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.

All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.

High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT or no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.

All Orders are executed the same day as received.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

COST PRICE LIFE ASSURANCE.

BEFORE deciding in what Company to insure your life send for Prospectus and all particulars of the different systems granted by the Oriental Life Assurance Co.: its "New Plan," Endowment Schemes, etc.

BEAR IN MIND THAT A

Rs. 5,000 Policy

CAN BE SECURED IN THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

At the following rates per month, under the Co.'s "New Plan" System:—

At age 20	next birthday	.. Rs.	7	7 0
At age 25	do.	.. "	8	5 0
At age 30	do.	.. "	9	7 0
At age 35	do.	.. "	10	14 0
At age 40	do.	.. "	12	11 0
At age 45	do.	.. "	15	0 0

INTERMEDIATE AGES AND LARGER OR SMALLER AMOUNTS AT PROPORTIONATE RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

Liberal Surrender Values (after only one year's payment): No fines for reviving lapsed Policies; and every modern improvement in Life Assurance granted.

Write for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay
or any Local Agent throughout India.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GEMS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of [illegible]

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

We respectfully call attention to our large and varied stock of

CAMERAS, LENSES,
DRY PLATES, CHEMICALS, &C.,
AT LOWEST CASH PRICES.

DEVELOPERS OF ALL KINDS READY FOR USE.

HAND CAMERAS.

Catalogue, now ready, Post Free.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

CHEMISTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BATH REQUISITES.

GENT'S TURKISH BATH GOWNS.

NEAT FANCY PATTERNS.

Cash Rs. 14-8 or V.-P. P. Rs. 14-8

MADE TO ORDER.

MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED: CHEST—LENGTH.

CHRISTIE'S REAL TURKISH TOWELS.

Cash Rs. 21 doz. or V.-P. P. Rs. 21 doz.

EXTRA LARGE SIZE, Rs. 33.

BEST QUALITY TURKISH SPONGES.

DIRECT FROM THE FISHERIES.

Rs 7-8 Rs. 4-4 Rs. 9-8.

EXTRA LARGE, Rs. 10-8.

ALSO ALL TOILET REQUISITES KEPT IN STOCK.

TOOTH POWDER, TOOTH BRUSHES, FACE POWDERS, RAZORS, PERFUMES, &c.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

The "Cream of Scotch Whiskies," and has an enormous sale. PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY. PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY. PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY. Guaranteed Pure and Wholesome, and of delicate Fragrance.

Per Dozen, Rs. 25.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WHISKY IN THE MARKET.

Chemists, Wine, and General Merchants. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD. { BOMBAY & POONA.

THACKER & CO., LTD.

BOMBAY

WE HAVE NOW THE HONOUR OF SUPPLYING OVER 100 MESSES AND CANTEENS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Your Crest correctly Engraved on Steel

And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality Note Paper, with square Envelopes to match,
for Rs. 16.

Your Monogram artistically Engraved on Steel

And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality Note Paper, with square Envelopes to match,
for Rs. 16.

Before Engraving Dies of Crests and Monograms, a PENCIL SKETCH is forwarded FREE OF CHARGE and sunk in Steel when approved of.

STAMPING AND EMBOSSING

From Customers' own Dies, or from Dies already on hand.

ANY COLOUR.

PER 100 IMPRESSIONS .. .. Annas 8
PER 1,000 " .. .. Rs. 5 0

GOLD, SILVER, OR BRONZE.

PER 100 IMPRESSIONS .. .. Rs. 2 0
PER 1,000 " .. .. " 17 0

GOLD AND COLOURS.

Charges according to amount of work.

VISITING CARDS.

100 GENTLEMEN'S CARDS, one line with Plate .. .. Rs. 3 0
100 LADIES' CARDS, one line with Plate .. .. " 4 0

Other lines, such as Address and Club, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

THIS RATE IS FOR THICK OR THIN CARDS.

We prefer keeping Steel Dies and Card Plates on hand; we are then accountable for their preservation from rust, scratches, or loss.

To OFFICERS of the Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Medical Staff, and Indian Medical Service.

SMALL QUANTITIES OF STATIONERY HEADED WITH ANY OF THESE CRESTS ARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Large quantities can be executed within three or four days from receipt of order.

BALL PROGRAMMES.

A Large Variety in Stock and constant renewals of the latest Designs.
SEND FOR SAMPLES.

MENU CARDS,

Folding and Single, in upwards of 250 varieties of elegant design, plain and illuminated.
PATTERNS FREE.

REGIMENTAL CRESTS.—DIES OF ALL BRITISH AND NATIVE REGIMENTS ON HAND. Estimates and Samples free.

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Of every description manufactured by a special process, and of a specially prepared Rubber to withstand the Climate.

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Comprising Invitations to Dinners, at Home, Honorary Members, Marriage, Lawn Tennis, Dances.
WRITE FOR SAMPLES.

When orders for Crests, Monograms, Stationery, &c., are left to our own choosing they are carried out in perfect taste and without extravagant expenditure.

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ENGRAVERS, DIE SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS.

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I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for

MELACHRINO'S
CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates:—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.	Rs. a.	FIRST QUALITY.	Rs. a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5 0	No. 4 Small, for ladies	3 0
" 1 Large " "	5 12	" 3 Medium	4 0
		" 2 "	5 0
		" 1 Large	6 0

APPROVED WATCHES.

CARRYING A GUARANTEE OF TWO YEARS.

THE following WATCHES are recommended and guaranteed Accurate and substantial Timekeepers, and have been before the Public for the last quarter of a century. They have all the latest improvements, and notwithstanding their advance in intrinsic worth and the deplorable depreciation of our currency, we have not raised their prices an anna in any case.

NICKEL SILVER—

POPULAR WATCH in strong Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action ..... Rs. 14
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, Second Quality.—A perfect Watch in Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action, strong movement 25
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, First Quality, in Nickel Silver Crystal Face Case, Keyless action, all parts jewelled, including the Lever, which has jewelled Faces, bold and strong so that the time can be seen in a faint light 35
RAILWAY WATCH.—The works are precisely similar to the Campaign Watch, but the Silver Casing is stouter and heavier 35
RAILWAY WATCH.—Nickel Silver, a larger size than the preceding one, and with a larger Case, bold Dials, strong Lever movement 45

SILVER—

CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS CAMPAIGN WATCH, in plain or engine-turned Cases. The Plain Cases admit of a large Crest or Monogram being engraved ..... Rs. 50
Do. do. do. do. in Hunting Case 50
Do. do. do. do. in Half-Hunting Case 60
PRESENTATION WATCH, a very highly finished Watch, two lines larger than the Campaign, Keyless action and Lever movement, highest quality. The Case admits of a fine Monogram or Crest being engraved and the inner dome a suitable inscription 65
ENGLISH WATCHES, in strong, plain, engraved, and engine-turned Cases, with key-winding actions, the movements capped and jewelled and having a Gold or Compensation Balance ..... Rs. 75 and 95

For Gold Watches, other Silver and Nickel Silver Watches, and Ladies' Gold Watches, apply to

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONDAY, THE 30TH, AND DURING THE WEEK,

INSPECTION INVITED.

FIRST SPECIAL SHOW OF NEW SUMMER DRESS FABRICS.

A SPLENDID SELECTION OF THE

LATEST NOVELTIES.

A NEW STOCK OF LADIES' LEATHER BELTS.
A NEW STOCK OF 400 LADIES' BLOUSES.
NEW GOODS, EX. S. S. "ROHILLA" AND "RYDALL HALL" SHOES FOR LADIES, CHILDREN AND GENTLEMEN, GENTLEMEN'S FELT HATS, LADIES' UNTRIMMED STRAW HATS.
NEW FRILLINGS, LADIES' STOCKINGS AND UNDER-VESTS, LACE CURTAINS, BED SHEETINGS, FURNISHING BRASS WARE.
TRAVELLING BAGS, GENTLEMEN'S SOCKS, HANDKERCHIEFS, LAVENDER SMELLING SALTS.

LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY,

BOMBAY.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	" " "		50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	" " "		100
BAHADUR " 2	4	" " "		100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	" " "		100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	" " "		100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	" " "		200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS.

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organ, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual constipation of the [illegible] they are a perfect remedy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of constitutions with equal safety with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the [illegible] and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at [illegible] 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED

GUTAE VITAE,

OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives [illegible] to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or Sedentary [illegible] owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they [illegible] adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated [illegible] females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous and bashful [illegible] —too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in the opinion of the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from [illegible] ed. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving [illegible] of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and [illegible] Be [illegible] that every package bears the [illegible] "De Roos," impressed thereon. Be [illegible] frequently put forward by unscrupulous [illegible]

WHOLE[illegible]

[illegible] LD.,

DAWSON'S BOOTS

NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS TRADE MARK STAMPED ON THE SOLES.

JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS — REGISTERED TRADE MARK No. 75360

TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100.
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.

TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ½ lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and to SEE that every box they buy has the same.

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TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

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THE ONLY REMEDY for NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

Climatic Anæmia, Incapacity for Work and Mental and Physical Depression, is

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS

The Only Forms known to be a Safe and Certain Cure

ARE THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Ld.,

Which have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS with great success for the last TWENTY YEARS.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS. Pills which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, ARE CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carries OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful tonic-nervines. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord. As a *nutrient tonic* to the digestive organs increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaria* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Scirrhus*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is a secretagogue chemical food for nourishing the glandular system, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 2), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following exhausting excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application. It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents, recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 10), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9, and as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 11), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the genito-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant on the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in spermatic failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, and Atony of the Uterus.*
Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 34), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant of *Turnera Aphrodisiaca*, and is a valuable aid of Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (English money the 10/-Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/-Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting as a Post Office order for 21/-.

AGENTS: CALCUTTA—SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.; BOMBAY AND POONA—TREACHER & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—F. S. MADON & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay, Byculla and Poona; ALLAHABAD—LYELL & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. SMITH & Co.; UMBALLA & KASAULI—BALL, HOBSON & Co.; RANGOON—DE SOUZA & Co.; SIMLA AND LAHORE—E. PLOMER & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

FIELD'S CITRATE OF MAGNESIA

(EFFERVESCENT),

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS',

AND CONFECTIONERS' CHEMICALS

MAY BE ORDERED THROUGH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM

C. W. FIELD,

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,

CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

AGENTS WANTED IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the Strumous forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a case in which [illegible] other Cod Liver Oils had failed to [illegible]."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy. [illegible] I have seen [illegible] Rickets [illegible] Pale [illegible]

IN USE 100 YEARS.

THE

POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L. ROBERTS, M.D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing remedy for Wounds of every description, Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.

They may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.

Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. 11s.
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford

"My Friend,—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg. I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing, I could run out of sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanua Levu."

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times the [illegible] unanimously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been [illegible], and yet one of your large bottles so rapidly set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quantity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD,
"45, Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1887."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2/-, 9/-, each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 33s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARK'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL, NATIONAL ACADEMY.

LIFE VERSUS DEATH

SEE

MR. G. T. CONGREVE'S

WORK ON

CONSUMPTION

Showing that direful disease to be Curable in all its stages,

And containing many interesting and authentic Cases, with Letters from

MINISTERS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS,

INCLUDING

REV. C. H. SPURGEON.

SIXPENCE.

By G. T. CONGREVE, Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London; and PUBLISHED BY Newman & Co., Dalhousie Square, Calcutta; and at "Times of India" Office, Bombay.

ALSO

MR. CONGREVE'S

OLD ESTABLISHED PREPARATIONS.

FOR

DYSPEPTIC COUGHS,

OLD OR RECENT,

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,

WHOOPING COUGH,

COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c.,

THE FINEST MEDICINE

IN THE WORLD IS

CONGREVE'S

BALSAMIC ELIXIR,

In Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., etc.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE HOUSES.

NOTE.—For MINISTERS, LECTURERS, AND TEACHERS, *and all who have to exert the voice, a lump of Sugar saturated with this pleasant* ELIXIR, *and sucked as a Lozenge before speaking, will prevent* HOARSENESS, *comfort the chest, and strengthen the* VOICE.

DR. FLEMMING'S QUININE & CAMPHOR PILLS,

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA

by Mr. G. T. CONGREVE, from the prescription of an eminent Physician.

TO CURE

Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.

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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Chances, Situations Vacant or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Lost or Found, Births, Marriages, Deaths, Articles Lost or Found, Entertainments, and the like, and other Miscellaneous Announcements of a similar character, when paid for in advance, and when the Manuscript is clearly written, are inserted as follows:—

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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in advance.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

INSURANCE.

ROYAL INSURANCE

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Realisable Security Funds now exceed £1,000,000.
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in Bombay and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS, on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL, covered.

Fire Premium for 1875 ..... £1,000,000
„ 1880 ..... £1,500,000
„ 1885 ..... £1,800,000
„ 1891 ..... £2,000,000

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium remitted. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Specified Periods for Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS of 1885. REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when you leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to £4,416,372
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS £7,897,334

GROWTH OF FUNDS:

1881 ..... £5,673,229 | 1891 .....
1886 ..... £5,672,041 |
Increase of Funds in 10 years .....

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
Hummum Street.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES

OFFERED BY THE

UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company.
The Bonuses are paid annually and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to [illegible] expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.
Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.
Please apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS

ABOUT THE

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to Seven and a half Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Actg. Secretary.

N.B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incls. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 4,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„ 1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incls. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M 4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

NOTICE.

I DO HEREBY give Notice that from the 27th instant till the 27th February next, any Dogs found straying in the Streets or beyond the enclosures of the Houses of the owners of such Dogs, will be DESTROYED in accordance with the Provisions of Section CXVI of Act XIII of 1856.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office: Bombay, 25th January, 1893.

EVERY ONE HIS OWN PHYSICIAN.

THE NEW SCIENCE OF HEALING (without Medicines and without Operations). Price Rs. 4-8. "Am I well or sick?" As 5, 40,000 copies of the German Edition and 20,000 of the English Edition of these two Books have been disposed of within two years. Bombay Agents:—KHAN BAHADUR G. M. MUNSHI and SONS, Booksellers, Stationers, Rubber-stamp Makers and General Agents, Anglo-Oriental Book Depot, 32 and 36, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OLD IRON RAILS AND BROKEN CAST IRON POT-SLEEPERS AND CHAIRS.

THIS Company has FOR SALE about 5,000 Tons of DOUBLE HEADED OLD IRON RAILS, 5,000 tons of BROKEN CAST IRON POT-SLEEPERS, 2,000 tons of BROKEN CAST IRON P. W. CHAIRS.
Particulars relating to the same, and forms of tender, may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.
Tenders must be addressed to the Agent of the Company and lodged at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, before 1 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 15th March, 1893.
The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the tenders.
A deposit of 5 per cent. will be required on the acceptance of Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office: Parel, 16th January, 1893.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 8th February next. Tenders for the SUPPLY up to 500 tons of best quality MOULMEIN TEAK LOG TIMBER for delivery, commencing 1st April next, at the rate of 250 tons per month.
Tenderers to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Local Premises, Parel, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the Raft.
Tenders must be accompanied also by the specification of shipments showing clearly that the Timber tendered is Moulmein.
The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office: Parel, 21th January, 1893.

TO CONTRACTORS.

I.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer, Mhow, up to 31st January, 1893, for the supply of Miscellaneous and other STORES (more or less) to the Mhow Arsenal from 1st April, 1893, up to the 31st March, 1894. The term "more" includes the supply of stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original tender.
II.—Printed forms of "Lists or Schedules" of the stores (more or less) for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are obtainable at this office between the hours of 10 a.m., and 4 p.m., daily (Sundays and holidays excepted).
III.—Tenders will only be received on these printed forms, which are procurable on application at this office at the rate of Two Rupees for each set.
IV.—Tenders will be opened at this office at Twelve O'clock Noon, on Tuesday, the 31st January, 1893. Parties tendering are invited to attend.
All further particulars obtainable from the undersigned.

E. S. BROOKE, Captain, R. A.,
Ordnance Officer-in-Charge.
Mhow, 31st December, 1892.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL STORES, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE MEDICAL STOREKEEPER to Government, Bombay, invites SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of the undermentioned Articles for one Year, commencing from 1st April, 1893, and ending on the 31st March 1894, for the use of the Medical Store Department, Bombay:—

1.—Spirit of Wine.
2.—Beef, buttock, free from bones and fat.
3.—Covering and dammering to cases and casks.
4.—Straw, Rice.
5.—Deodwal Cases.
6.—Country Medicines, &c.
7.—Mutton Suet.

2.—The forms for Tenders can be obtained on application to the Undersigned, and the Tenders for each class named above should be forwarded separately.
3.—Tenders, with samples of the articles to be supplied duly sealed and endorsed "Tender for ....." will be received on the 15th February, 1893, at 12 Noon precisely.
4.—No tender will be received or attended to after the date and hour above given and unless accompanied by the necessary earnest-money in Treasury Receipt, viz., 3 per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.
5.—A security deposit on acceptance of each tender must be furnished to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the contract.
6.—No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any tender.

J. PARKER, M.D., Surgeon-Major,
Medical Storekeeper to Government.
Bombay, 12th January, 1893.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOKLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Utero diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.
Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.
Having in that branch made a specialty of clinical duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstetrics and Gynæcology, I feel confident of success, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.
DR. MARIE C. BOND has received from numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of a continuance of my devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.
☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring at thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in confinement with Mrs. [illegible] through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UPCOUNTRY PATIENTS.
Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.
Mofussil and Up-country Patients may have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RS. 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
Chinchpookly,
BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

हेपतुला शेख्यादमनी ध्रु०
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Sourys Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) ..... Rs. 12.
Single Copy ..... As. 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, on MONDAY, 30th January 1893, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—
I.—To receive the Report of the Outgoing Committee.
II.—To confirm the nomination of the Members of the new Committee, made in accordance with Section 12 of Rule VII.
III.—To elect new members.
And to transact any other Business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce: Bombay, 23rd January, 1893.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, CAWNPORE.

Original Suit No. 1 of 1892.

Mrs. EMILY JANE WALLERSTEIN.....Petitioner.
AGAINST
Major PHILIP HERMANN WALLERSTEIN..Respondent.
To—Major PHILIP HERMANN WALLERSTEIN.

TAKE NOTICE that Mrs. EMILY JANE WALLERSTEIN, the abovenamed Petitioner, has applied to this Court for a review of its Judgment, dated the 21st September, 1892, in the above case.
The 2nd February, 1893, is fixed for you to show cause why the Court should not grant a Review of its Judgment in this case.

Court of the District Judge, Cawnpore.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Court this 30th Day of January, 1893.

J. J. McLEAN,
District Judge.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

A WELL MANAGED INSTITUTION.

THE PROGRESS made by the "SUN LIFE" during 1892 WAS REMARKABLE. AN ADVANCE all along the line IS REPORTED. THE NEW BUSINESS, INCOME, ASSETS AND SURPLUS ACCUMULATED all show a LARGE INCREASE. THE INVESTMENTS (regulated by the Dominion Insurance Act) are of the HIGHEST CHARACTER, and yield an average interest of over SIX PER CENT. and the PROFITS TO POLICY HOLDERS cannot fail thus to be HIGHLY SATISFACTORY.

The Prosperity of the "Sun Life" is no doubt largely due to its UNCONDITIONAL POLICIES and IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

BROKERS—EUROPEAN AND NATIVE—in a position to introduce FIRST CLASS BUSINESS LIBERALLY DEALT WITH. Apply to

ALF. H. ELLIS,
Inspector of Agencies,
Esplanade Hotel, Bombay.

"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."

A Simple Fact about "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."—ASK anyone in the world, or in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. They are almost the only remedy that is known, in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY

MEDICAL NOTE.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of Tracheotomy (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, only [illegible] Guy's Hospital, no one could possibly have had more violent coughs; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The nurses, which was very correct, said I would not live from so much coughing. And I have been able to get out of bed without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly
J. HILL."

The above speaks for itself. Upon strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is undoubted. The [illegible] is specially severe one, and was performed by the surgeon, Dr. [illegible], of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, [illegible] strength of the remedy that one of these lozenges, although from the nature of the case the throat [illegible] is imposed.

UNRIVALLED TESTIMONY.

Under date [illegible] again writes:—"I should long since have used [illegible] Lozenges—they are worth their weight in gold. I have [illegible] and tell anyone what a splendid [illegible] is coughing. Undoubtedly the most effectual remedy for COUGH, [illegible] Keating's Cough Lozenges are [illegible] in Bottles by Medicine Vendors.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY [illegible] and BOMBAY GAZETTE

Published once a week at the Bombay Gazette Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current

...Macleod ... proceeded ... Bolcebil, Hyderabad Territory, Victoria ... for contravening bye-laws Nos. 44 and 46 of the ... Port Trust. Mr. York Smith, solicitor, prosecuted for the Port Trustees, and Mr. Brown defended.

Complainant stated in his information that his duty was to look after the cranes and other machinery in the dock. On the 10th inst. the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Valetta was discharging cargo at No. 1 berth in the dock. A part of the cargo consisted of copper sheets. A sling containing seven bundles of the sheets was discharged out of No. 2 hatch by crane No. 6, the operator of which crane was Russool Ally. The aggregate weight of a load consisting of seven bundles of copper sheets was 36 cwts. 5lbs. Before hoisting up the slings containing the load the crane-driver called out to the man on the deck that the weight was unusually heavy. Therefore the load should be lowered and taken out of the slings. The man on the deck declined to agree to the proposal. The crane-man hoisted up the load slowly and landed it on the wharf. A report was at once made to the shed-manager Nowrojee Hormajee and another to the hydraulic foreman. The seven bundles were weighed the next day and found to weigh as stated above. There was, moreover, no foreman on the deck of the steamer to superintend the discharging of the cargo. The crane was intended to discharge weights not exceeding 30 cwts. The stevedores discharging the cargo were Messrs. R. and A. Sharp. According to bye-law No. 44 for the regulation of the Wet Docks masters of vessels and stevedores or muccadams were severally and personally responsible to see that not more than a ton and a half was lifted by ordinary 30 cwt. dock cranes. Two experienced foremen were required under bye-law No. 46 to be employed to superintend the discharging of the cargo from hatchways, one such foreman was to be on deck. Any person contravening those two bye-laws was made liable to pay under bye-law No. 115 a penalty of Rs. 100.

Shaik Russool Shaik Ally examined, said: "don't lower it the labourers below might be killed." Witness swung the crane round and lowered the bundle on the quay. In the meanwhile the tallyman came. Witness told the tallyman there were seven bundles. The tallyman said yes. The labourer on board the Valetta to whom witness was talking was not a foreman. There was no foreman at No. 2 hatch at the time. He came there afterwards. Witness had been discharging many similar bundles of copper sheets on that day. The other slings had only four or five bundles.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brown, witness said the sling in which he brought up the seven bundles was properly made up. Witness saw the labourer to whom he spoke in Court that day. There was no saheb near the hatch on board when the sling was lowered. The saheb left half-an-hour before the quarter-an-hour before the sling was hove up. There was no foreman after Mr. Roaks left, and witness did not make any report to that effect after Mr. Roaks left. Nobody saw the sling hove up before the tallyman saw them. Askar did not tell witness to lower them into the hold, and it was not true witness was talking to someone on the crane. It was also not true that an altercation took place between witness and the man on board because he would not lower into the hold.

Dosabhoy Cursetjee, a tallyman in the employ of the Port Trustees, said he was in the Victoria Dock on January 10th. Witness was on duty taking tally of copper bundles and general cargo from the s. s Valetta, and noticed seven bundles of copper which were in one sling. The copper was in sheets bound up with iron bands. The crane-driver shouted out from his seat on the crane there were seven bundles in the sling. He said so before lowering the sling on the quay, and when the sling was lowered witness counted the bundles and found seven. Witness did not hear some words he had with a *Gatti* who was standing near the ship's hatch. When the sling was lowered witness looked up but did not notice any foreman by the ship's hatch.

Cross-examined, witness said while the crane-driver was hoisting up the sling he was having an altercation with some persons on board.

The evidence of other witnesses bore out the above testimony.

To the recollection of Mr. Rotchell the present was the first breach of a bye-law by Messrs. Sharp and Son who had been carrying on business as stevedores since the docks were opened.

Mr. Brown, on behalf of his clients, denied the charge which was brought against them and declared his intention of calling evidence. The case stands adjourned.

COGHLAN'S PATENT SCALE.

THIS simple and useful invention deserves a word of commendation. The principle of weights, springs, &c., have been eliminated and the scale which is perfectly true cannot be tampered with.

The scale is simplicity itself as it has no weights or springs or loose parts to get out of order—it is almost impossible to break it, and all it wants to keep it in a greasy rag to keep it clean.

In one of its forms it is supported on trestles, which are light, portable and roomy. No masonry, or other made foundation is required for the scale as it would work as accurately and well upon any salt work as it would upon a masonry floor.

The working parts of the scale may be used quite by being suspended by a rope or chain from any beam, tree or projection.

When taken to pieces the machine can be packed away in a small box so that a scale capable of weighing 2 cwts. or more can be carried by one man with ease, the legs of the trestle being all removable, fitting in with bayonet joints.

When required for use in any of its forms, it can be put together by a person of ordinary intelligence in two or three minutes, or less, and occupies but a very small space.

The scale can be used out of doors or in any place or building, ashore or afloat, in salt works or other trying situations and is incapable of being affected or put out of gear by heat, cold, rain, wind or other agencies, unless great and unnecessary violence be used. At the same time it is absolutely accurate in its working and it is impossible to make it weigh inaccurately without immediate detection. Is is constructed of the most durable materials, and those not unduly liable to rust; while if at any time any part of the machine should be injured, the part affected can be replaced with the greatest facility and at a trifling cost.

The scale is constructed so as to show with the simplest adjustment, at a glance, the exact nett weight of the goods or articles weighed, and can be graduated so as to indicate weights both in English and Indian measure, and might similarly show scales of weights used in any other country.

It has been adopted by the Commissariat Department, and by some of the principal mercantile houses in Karachi, as well as by Mr. Shepherd for use on board his steamers. The inventor is R. N. Coghlan, Collector of Customs and Salt Revenue, Karachi. It is manufactured by B. R. Herman of Karachi.

THE MURIDKI CAMP.

THE extended manœuvres which commenced on Friday last were temporarily suspended on Saturday, to allow of the separation of the Northern and Southern forces. The idea on Friday and Saturday was that the Northern force was the cavalry of the rear guard of a force retiring northwards, pursued by the cavalry of a force based on Lahore. Two actions were fought on the first day, in the second of which was witnessed a curious reversal of front on both sides. This was apparently due to the Northern force having voluntarily moved off its line of retreat, the grand trunk road, and on being passed by the Southern force, making an attack on them. The tactics do not appear to call for any remarks. On Saturday one action ended the morning's proceedings. The Northern force took up a good position with their guns on the flank near the Mian Mir Road and moved the cavalry to the opposite flank. This enabled the Northern guns to play for some considerable time on the enemy, who did not attempt to manœuvre, but advanced over heavy ground, straight to the front. The farther manœuvres, which were to have taken place on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday under the command of Colonel Pennington and Colonel French respectively, have had to be abandoned, to the disappointment of every one, owing to the heavy rain. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was present on Friday and Saturday and witnessed the manœuvres. There is to be a tent-pegging and horsemanship display near his Excellency's camp to-morrow.

Some Generals connected with the Nepalese Ambassador have arrived in camp. The Nepalese Prime Minister himself comes for the march past. The Maharaja of Kashmir, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlain, has also arrived.

A DAY or two ago, says the *Pioneer*, we published a letter from Mr. H. Vansittart in regard to the affairs of the Himalaya Bank in liquidation. Mr. Vansittart is of opinion that if anybody is to be saddled with responsibility for the delay in taking further proceedings in this disgraceful business, it is not the District Judge of Saharanpur. A full report of the inquiry held before Mr. Benson was, Mr. Vansittart states, forwarded to the Local Government: and as no action has since been taken, the conclusion is drawn that either the Local Government is oblivious to its obligations, or believes no obligation exists to pursue the matter further. That this is not a complete view of the case, will be seen from a letter we publish to-day signed "The Law's Delay." The ordinary procedure prescribed for such cases in the Indian Companies Act is that the Court which has passed the order for winding-up, may, if it sees reason, direct the official liquidator to institute a prosecution, either on the application of any person interested, or of its own motion. What prevents private individuals embarking on actions of this sort in India is a consideration of the trouble and expense involved. On the other hand, our correspondent states, on what we believe is good authority, that the Local Government has offered to pay all the expenses of the prosecution if the District Judge of Saharanpur will exercise the discretion which the law allows him and institute proceedings. The situation is thus narrowed to the question, whether Mr. Benson does, or does not, think that in the interests of commercial morality matters should be allowed to remain as they are. The former supposition would involve no direct an opposition between Mr. Benson and public opinion, that we are unwilling to entertain it. If on the other hand, he believes, as we do, that the matter is not one which ought

SOLICITOR CHARGED WITH MISAPPROPRIATION.

YESTERDAY, at a sitting of the Full Bench, consisting of Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice, Bayley, and Mr. Justice Starling, a rule *nisi* taken out by the Bombay Law Society on the 22d ult., calling upon Mr. K. A. R. Skipsey, a solicitor of the High Court, to shew cause why his name should not be struck off the roll of solicitors, was called on for argument. The Hon. Mr. Lang instructed by Mr. Vernon Bayley, secretary to the Society, appeared in support of the rule. The charge made against Mr. Skipsey was that he had appropriated a sum of Rs. 1,500 entrusted to him in a professional capacity by Miss H. Cosserat, late of Hyderabad, now of Bhosawal, for investment. On the last occasion, the Chief Justice having intimated that the Court desired to hear the evidence of Miss Cosserat, the lady had come down to Bombay and was present in Court.

The Chief Justice enquired whether Mr. Skipsey wished to ask Miss Cosserat any questions.

Mr. Skipsey: It is for the Law Society to proceed in the matter.

The Chief Justice said what Mr. Skipsey affirmed on the last occasion was that he had received the money from Miss Cosserat for investment, that he had invested the money on the security of some mortgaged property, that the title deeds were lost, and that he had not invested the money in his professional capacity as a solicitor for her, but as a friend of the family. Mr. Skipsey had not said when the money was received or lost.

The Chief Justice to Mr. Skipsey: Where is the money now?

Mr. Skipsey:—The money is lost.

The Chief Justice: And what is your explanation for the loss of the money?

Mr. Skipsey: I have given that in my affidavit.

Mr. Lang said it made no difference whether Mr. Skipsey received the money as a friend of the family or in his professional capacity as a solicitor of the Court. The learned counsel would cite cases to show that Mr. Skipsey was liable for the investment made in either capacity.

The Chief Justice remarked that, if Mr. Skipsey received the money in his capacity as a solicitor, the matter would be considered more serious.

Miss Cosserat was here called as a witness. Examined by Mr. Lang, she said: I swore an affidavit in this case on the 12th November, 1892. I sent to Mr. Skipsey, Rs. 1,500 in March, 1892, for investment.

In what capacity did you send him the money?: In his capacity as a solicitor certainly.

As a solicitor for you?: Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. Skipsey: You did not act as a solicitor for me previous to 1883, when I first knew you.

Did you not know me at the beginning of 1882?: No.

When was your sister Mrs. Coxen married?: I think in the month of May, 1883.

Was I not at that time on terms of great intimacy with your family?: I don't know.

Do you know your sister was given away in marriage by me?: I don't know. I did not know you at the beginning of 1882.

Was your sister Mrs. Coxen my tenant?: I don't know. She took rooms in the same house.

Who was your landlord?: I don't know. I was in correspondence with you in 1883, 1884, and 1885—sometimes about money affairs. My letters may have been long ones, stating where I was going and other details about parties, &c. I did not send you my brother's school bills. I may have written you long letters from Hingunghat and Hyderabad.

Did you not write to me about the general "gup" after your sister had left for Australia?: Yes. When she left for Australia, I had something to do with my younger brother's schooling. You made all payments for him. You did not receive a single pice for your trouble.

Did you not sometimes overdraw your account?: If I did, my brother made it up. We never quarrelled about it, as it was a sort of club affair. You did not charge me for the trouble in looking after that.

Up to and beyond the time I received the money from you, we were always on friendly terms, were we not?: I do not understand that we were friends.

If you prevaricate in that manner, I shall have to hand you your letters. Did you not write to me two or three times a week?: I daresay I did.

Did you write to me the letter I now produce. Would you have written it to any one else but a friend?: Is it not written in the spirit and tone of a friend?: Yes.

Mr. Skipsey to the Chief Justice, who asked for the date of the letter. Could it be written in 1885, but like ladies' letters generally, it does not give the date.

Mr. Skipsey to witness: Will you tell me if you ever wrote in any other tone but that?—Yes, when I was in England. Before that, I do not think I wrote to you in any other tone but that of a friend. Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley's clerk drew up the affidavit I swore to at Hyderabad. A draft of the affidavit was sent to me for approval before I swore to it. I returned the draft. I made no alterations in it beyond correcting a date. A fair copy of the affidavit was afterwards sent to me. I always looked upon you as a solicitor although you professed to be a friend.

An unpaid solicitor (a laugh). (A laugh.) I was asked the question in the office whether you acted as my attorney, and I said I believed you so acted.

That was before you brought these proceedings?: I never brought these proceedings against you. It was when I consulted Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley about the money that I was asked the question. I swore to the affidavit as it had been drawn up. I did not instruct. I did not instigate Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley to take any legal proceedings against you. My solicitors did not suggest any legal proceedings. I had nothing to do with the matter. I do not consider myself in any way responsible for what the result of the proceedings may be. I have lately been living with my mother at Bhosawal. I shall return to her when I leave Bombay.

[illegible] know [illegible] to Bombay [illegible]

Mr. Lang objected to the question as not relevant.

Witness continued: I was at Hyderabad when I got the letter and broke my journey at Bhosawal.

The Chief Justice: What do you mean by "broke" your journey?

Mr. Lang said she was on a visit to Hyderabad and went back to Bhosawal, whence she came to Bombay. The learned counsel objected to the question.

The Chief Justice allowed it to be put.

Witness continued: My mother is aware that I have come down to give evidence here. I do not know whether my mother has tried to settle the matter. I said I did not want to ruin you, and that if the matter could be settled and I could get my money, it would be all right. I said I would even take instalments from you. That was when I came out from England at the end of March. I do not remember if since these proceedings, and since I made my affidavit, offers have been made to settle the matter if the money was forthcoming. I cannot say either way. I left it entirely in my solicitors. I gave them no particular instructions.

Were you informed of the cause of any refusal to continue the arrangement?: Yes.

The Chief Justice: What arrangement?:

Mr. Skipsey: An arrangement by which I was to pay you Rs. 50 per month.

Witness continuing, said: About two months after I came out, some time in May, 1892, I was informed of the failure of that arrangement. I was told that the cause of the arrangement falling through was that you would not bind yourself down to some strict measures. I am not sure what they were, but they were some strict things or other. You refused to pay the instalments. I think you said you would not bind yourself to the terms and offers of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley to the conditions of payment. I made no attempt to modify those terms.

If you had been informed that the negotiations for the payment by instalments had failed, and the reasons for the same, you would not have come here?: I heard that the Law Society had taken up the matter, as they thought it was a rather bad case.

Though as a matter of fact, you knew nothing about the Law Society having been put on the track until after the commencement of these proceedings?: No.

Were you ever asked whether you desired or did not desire the Law Society to be instructed to take the matter up?: I was told that I could not prevent it, as the matter had then been taken up. I was not asked before that. I did not want to prosecute you at all, and I had no intention to instigate such proceedings.

The Chief Justice to Mr. Skipsey: Who wrote the letter asking you to give the sister away in marriage?

Mr. Skipsey: Her mother who was then Mrs. Harrison.

Witness in answer to the Chief Justice: I was not aware that my mother knew Mr. Skipsey before my sister's wedding. I was then living with my mother. I had then no idea why she wrote to Mr. Skipsey asking him to give my sister away in marriage. I did not know Mr. Skipsey until the wedding.

Mr. Skipsey: Did I not dine and breakfast repeatedly with your family before that?

Witness: No, never.

Mr. Lang then addressed the court for the Law Society, remarking that it did not matter whether Mr. Skipsey acted as Miss Cosserat's solicitor or as a friend. As a matter of fact, the documents showed he had acted as her solicitor. The evidence showed Mr. Skipsey had received Rs. 1,500 for investment, and he had misappropriated the money. It was clearly shown that Mr. Skipsey, when investing the money, intended to act as her solicitor, and had received remuneration as such. He wrote to Miss Cosserat that if she sent him Rs. 1,500, at once, he would invest it for her at 12 per cent. or what he considered good security. On the strength of that, the young lady had sent him the money. In acknowledging receipt of it, he said he had invested it on the mortgage of property worth, Rs. 25,000 which, in his opinion, was a very safe investment, adding that she would be paid the interest monthly. No doubt Mr. Skipsey was at that time on friendly terms with Miss Cosserat's family, but that did not affect the fact that he was acting as her solicitor all through the transaction. Mr. Skipsey wrote to the effect, "If you send me the Rs. 1,500 at once, I can place it at 12 per cent. interest on what I consider good security." His letters clearly showed the nature of the transaction. As regarded the payment of the bills referred to, Mr. Lang said it did not much matter whether Mr. Skipsey made any charges or not in respect to that transaction, he had charged for and received costs in the usual way. As to whether the money had actually been invested, it was an entirely different question, for although it appeared the interest on the Rs. 1,500 was paid for the first twelve months, it then stopped; and when Mr. Skipsey was called upon for an explanation, he made the extraordinary statement, that the title deeds of the property were secured in his safe, but that he could not produce them, as there was a misunderstanding between the mortgagors of the property, in respect of which a suit was pending, and that he was unable to give the name of the person to whom the money had been paid. The money was said to have been invested in 1886; and on being interviewed by Mr. Lynch in respect to the stoppage of the interest, Mr. Skipsey led him to suppose that the security was perfectly good. Mr. Skipsey in his affidavit contended that he was not liable, as the securities had been lost by the carelessness of his office. Mr. Lang submitted it was impossible for the Court to come to any other conclusion than that the money had been misappropriated. Whether acting as a solicitor or as a friend, Mr. Skipsey, on the authorities, was clearly liable for the money and the Law Society had proved their case against him.

[illegible] then a decision

[illegible] to bring the matter [illegible] any argument that [illegible] corporated or empowered to so [illegible] except as members of a partnership, [illegible] in the present instance was [illegible] false capacity. He had asked for the name of the person who had brought the matter to the notice of the Society, but had been unable to find out. He submitted he had in fairness a right to know who it was that was prosecuting him. If the charge failed, he wished to know whom to hold responsible for the injury that would be done him, and which he would have no time in his life to repair. He had repeatedly asked for such information, and all he was told in reply was that the Law Society had taken up the matter. The committee of the Society were seven in number, and the firm of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley constituted an influential part of it. The firm had refused to give him the name of the person who had instigated these proceedings against him. Since Miss Cosserat's appearance in the witness-box, the Court had it clearly before them that she neither wished to prosecute nor had instigated the proceedings, which had been the work of Crawford and Co. The arrangement for payment of the instalments having fallen through, he was suddenly told that he was liable to make good the loss which had arisen through his possible carelessness. He had been brought before the Court on the affidavit of Miss Cosserat which had been drawn up for her by the chairman, member, and secretary of the Law Society constituting the firm of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, and in which the lady had been made to say that he had acted as her attorney. She was bound to stick to her statement when she appeared in Court. She, however, avowed she had no wish to prosecute. Mr. Skipsey read the letter showing how the money was sent to him for investment at his discretion as a friend of her family. He had to move his office nine times from place to place within a short period; was in the most embarassed circumstances; and had not the means of securing necessities. On two occasions his office was distrained upon and everything was taken away. Books, cases, safes, pigeon-holes were emptied, and contents thrown into coolies' baskets and taken away. He had lost everything at the time Mr. Lynch called upon him for an explanation. He submitted the explanation he gave was true, and was no more extraordinary or farfetched than many other things that had taken place.

The Chief Justice: How do you account for your ignorance of the mortgagor? What you have said may account for the loss of the title deeds.

Mr. Skipsey said foreign and native names did not stick readily on every one's mind. The transaction was done in a hurry, and perhaps carelessly, and he could not remember the name.

The Chief Justice: When was your safe attached?

Mr. Skipsey said it was about June, 1887 when he was in Hornsby Row. The landlord distrained upon the safe and took away everything. Between, May, 1887 and August, 1888, his office was shifted seven times; and it was in the latter month he first became aware of the fact in arranging his papers, that nothing but rubbish remained behind. Everything valuable had been stolen. What had happened was no doubt due to his carelessness. His state of mind at the time Mr. Lynch called upon him for an explanation was not such as to enable him to give all the information he had. Under the circumstances, he hoped the Court would not attach much value to Mr. Lynch's version of the interview. Mr. Vernon Bayley's affidavit was highly coloured as that of Miss Cosserat's solicitor. The use of the terms "Miss Cosserat's solicitor" as applied to Mr. Skipsey, had been forced upon her. The terms of the arrangement for the payment of the instalments were very hard, and would have placed him is a difficulty; and for that reason he asked the Court to take into consideration his peculiar position and the position of the persons, who had taken action against him, and whether they had the right to take that action. He hoped the Court would deal with his case with justice and mercy, especially as he had not been proceeded against by the person said to be injured.

The Chief Justice intimated that the Court would take time to consider their decision.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 28.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

For Investigation or Pauperism.

96-92—In person—Kooshalrai vs Abdoola Cassum Maganji—L Shroff—Part heard.

97-92—In person—Kooshalrai vs Cassumwalla and another Maganlal—L Shroff—Part heard.

92-92—In person—Lakshmibai Ramchandra vs Saraswatibai.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

187-90—Crawford, B and Co. The Kathiawar Trading Co vs Vanchhaji Deepchand—Bhaishunker and K.—Part heard.

118-92—Brown M Choonilal Becherdass and others vs Ludhabhoy Ebrahim and another Thakurdas—D and C and A H and D—Affird disposed of.

151-92—In person, a pauper—Jugjeewan Cullian vs Ebrahim Sukhl Ludha—In person.

157-92—Chalk, W and S—Vadya Venkati vs Dewakana and others—J C Cama.

175-92—Bhaishunker and K—Ebrahim Hajee Jaskeria vs Macadam and another—Ardeshir, H and D.

183-92—Crawford, B and Co—A Durga vs Jamadas Lulloobhoy and others—Payne, G and S.

174-92—T A Bhan!—Dandabair Kunjeea and others vs Ookerdas Jang and others—Payne, G and S.

109-92—Bicknell and M—Munsukhlal Muguntam and another vs Ghasiram Rambal—Ardeshir, H and D.

110-92—Bicknell and M—Munsukhlas Muguntam and another vs Ghasiram Rambal—Ardeshir, H and D.

139-92—K D Saraf—Janaan Dhuranjee vs Bhomajee Shewajee—In person.

229-92—Chalk, W and S—Jumnadas Lallubhai vs Gulabchand Bhimbhai—Payne, G and S.

291-92—Bhaishunker and K—Harichand Muncharam and another vs Lulloobhoy Mayashunker—Tyabjee D and J.

118-92—Ardeshir H and D—Rahimbookhbhai Peerbhoy vs Karmalee Varsee and another—K D Sheroff and D G & S.

129-92—Ardeshir H and D—Hasanbhoy Visrambhoy vs Karmalee Varsee and another—K D Sheroff and D G & S.

235-92—[illegible] another—Ardeshir, H and D.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE following is the Report of the Committee for the half-year ending 31st December, 1892, to be submitted to the General Meeting to be held in the Pavilion on Wednesday, 8th February:—

The total number of members of the Gymkhana is 1,023, of whom 359 were resident on 31st December, 1892. Sixty new members have been elected during the past half-year, and 14 have resigned or ceased to belong to the Club. There were also 26 Honorary Members elected during the half-year.

At the last half-yearly meeting held on 10th August, 1892, the Committee consisted of the following gentlemen:—The Hon'ble Lyttelton H. Bayley, President; Mr. H. E. E. Procter, Joint Hon. Secretary and Treasurer; Mr. F. A. Prevost, Joint Hon. Secretary and Polo Secretary; Mr. H. M. Steuart, Boats Secretary; Mr. A. P. Gould, Cricket Secretary; Dr. D. MacDonald, Golf Secretary; Mr. John Silven, Bowls Secretary; Mr. C. H. S. Boggs, Lawn Tennis Secretary; Mr. Martin S. C. Smith, R.A., Racquets Secretary; Mr. Marshall F. Reid, Football Secretary; Mr. H. A. Acworth, C.S., Mr. F. C. Macrae, and Mr. E. L. Barton, Additional Members. No change has taken place in the Committee during the past half-year.

Cricket.—Four Cricket Matches were played and the Gymkhana were fairly successful throughout the season, experiencing defeat on only one occasion. The return match with Poona resulted in a very good win. In conjunction with the Poona Gymkhana, matches were arranged between the Presidency and the Mofussil. The match in Bombay was drawn, and the match in Poona was lost.

The visit of Lord Hawke's Team to Bombay resulted in three matches being played on the Gymkhana Ground at Xmas. Lord Hawke's Team lost one match with the Parsees, but won the return. The Presidency were beaten by Lord Hawke's Team.

Polo.—Polo has received rather better support during the past half-year, there having been an increase in the number of new players. For six weeks during the monsoon the ground could not be played on owing to the heavy rains. The Bombay Gymkhana Team took part in the Poona and Bombay Tournaments. It is to be regretted that not more than three entries could be obtained to compete for the Bombay Polo Challenge Cup, which was won this year by the Poona Gymkhana Team.

Racquets.—During August, September, and October the Racquet Court was very largely patronised. The Single and Double Handicaps during August attracted 12 players, the former being won by Captain S. C. Smith, R.A., the latter by Captain R. Morris, R.A., and Mr. Macleod. The annual Championship Singles during October were rather disappointing, because after very good entries having been obtained three or four good men were unable to contend; among others, Mr. Hancock, the previous year's Champion. The Cup was won by Captain S. C. Smith, R.A. Latterly the Court has not been much used, but this is inevitable during the season of short evenings.

Lawn Tennis.—There is nothing special to report of this popular game during the past half-year. The usual open Tournament was held during the Gymkhana Week, but only local players competed. The yearly competitions for the Marryat Cup and the Western India Championship Cups—Doubles and singles—will take place some time in February and March, and the Handicaps will take place in April.

Boating.—Some Scratch Fours were held at Mahim in July and were a great success, four crews competing. A crew was subsequently organised and went to Poona to compete for the Challenge Fours at the Regatta; unfortunately, however, owing to illness among their number they were obliged to scratch. The boats were removed to the Harbour for the cold season and are again housed in their old quarters on the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Bunder, where they are extensively patronised. It is proposed to hold a Regatta at the end of the cold season.

Golf.—During the monsoon of 1892 the "maidan" became so water-logged that play was impossible for many weeks, and during the week of Athletic Sports the ground was in very bad condition owing to the buffalo footprints on the course.

The St. Andrew's Golf Medal was won by the Rev. R. M. Gray; the Royal Western India Golf Club Silver Medal by Dr. D. MacDonald; the Madras Medal (handicap) by Mr. G. McLaren; and the Golfers' Cup (handicap) by Mr. Duncan Carmichael.

New Golf Links are being laid out at Palli Hill under the auspices of the Gymkhana, partly on the public ground and partly on the properties of Mr. F. Chalk, and Mr. J. R. Greaves, who have kindly given the necessary permission. The links are now open for play at all times; though still rough, they are being rapidly got in order.

Mounted and Athletic Sports.—The annual week took place as usual in October and the various events were well contested, the entries for the Athletic Sports being more numerous than in the previous year and those for the Mounted Sports about the same.

Sky Races.—A two days' meeting was held in December, which went off successfully although the entries were not very numerous. There will be another meeting in January, when it is hoped there will be more entries.

Football.—This game has greatly gained in popularity since its re-institution three years ago, and five teams competed this year for the Cup presented by the Gymkhana, which was won by the South Wales Borderers. A Gymkhana team was also sent to Calcutta, but some difficulty was experienced in getting together a representative fifteen, and the results of the matches played were consequently not as satisfactory as the previous year.

Boxing [illegible] during the [illegible] October [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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NOTES.

LAND REVENUE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 27.

...rom the markets on the other side, which include our two principal Export and Import staples inimical to increased activity, Liverpool having generally been quiet, and Manchester firm, the position of Cotton and Piece-Goods here has shown little change during the past week; and the unsettling Silver question is always present to militate against forward operations in either branch of trade. Wheat has been neglected by shippers; and Seeds have been taken to only a moderate extent, though steady in tone, and, in some cases, rather dearer. Exchange has again been pretty steady on the whole, but closes 1-32d. lower both for Bank and Private paper than our quotations of last Friday evening. There has been a material advance in Government Paper, Fours being 8 per cent. higher than they were a week ago. Freights have been dull and close weak; sellers are ready to accept 3d. to 6d. per ton less than last week, but there are hardly any takers.

MONEY.—Unlike the Returns for some weeks past, which have indicated an increasing demand for Money in some directions, leading to an advance in rates of interest and discount on two occasions, The Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs, issued on Monday, while showing the small falling off of 3½ lakhs, in the Cash Balance, at 160¼ lakhs, disclosed also a diminution in trade requirements to about the same extent. The principal movement in the week under notice was in Loans, which had decreased by some 7½ lakhs; Bills discounted having increased by only 3½ lakhs, which is much less than the addition shown by the two previous Returns; while in private Deposits there had been no movement to speak of. There had been material withdrawals from Public Deposits at the Bank's head office, and a slight addition at the branches, the net result being a decrease of about seven lakhs; and Government Securities had been increased by three lakhs. The position of the money market has not necessitated any further change in the Bank's rates meantime, and the minimum remains at five per cent.

EXCHANGE was firm at opening on last mail-day, at 1s. 2 25-32d., for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2¾d. for Demand; and remained thereat all day, with little or no enquiry, and for February Transfer Telegraphic at 1s. 2 13-16d. was done. For three months' sight Credits 1s. 2 15-16d. was the rate for ready and forward; but buyers of ready Paper at the rate got filled up, and it was only obtainable for the 15th February onwards at the close. On Monday 1s. 2¾d. and 1s. 2 25-32d. were quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, respectively, at opening, in a steady market, at which rates a moderate amount was taken by the bazaar, and in the absence of much Mercantile Paper at the quoted rate of 1s. 2 15-16d. for three months' sight Credits, Bank remittance fell 1-32d., and Credits were also negotiable at 1s. 2 29-32d., a moderate amount having been placed thereat; but towards the close rates rallied to the opening quotations. The market opened with a quiet feeling on Tuesday at 1s. 2 23-32d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 2¾d., for Demand, for Bank remittance; and at 1s. 2 29-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but rates hardened in the middle of the day, 1-32d. higher having been generally quoted for Bank Bills, and Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 2 25-32d. for March-April Transfer; 1s 2 15-16d. having been named for three months' sight Credits, at which the market closed steady. On the following day the feeling was quiet again at 1s. 2¾d. and 1s. 2 25-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, respectively; and at 1s. 2 29-32d. for three months' sight Credits for near delivery, and 1s. 2 15-16d forward; but there was little or no inquiry for Bank remittence, and only a moderate amount of Credits was placed at 1s. 2 29-32d. Yesterday 1s. 2¾d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 25-32d. for Demand were quoted at opening in a quiet market; but a moderate enquiry springing up from the bazaar at these rates, and there having been few Merchants' Bills offering for any position, the Banks lowered their drawing rates 1-32d., and things closed very quiet. This morning the market opened steadier, at 1s. 2¾d. for Bank Telegraphic, and the same for Demand, and remained thereat all day with but little or no enquiry; and for three months' sight Credits 1s. 2 29-32d. was named, and though only a moderate amount changed hands at this rate, a moderate amount was also steadily declined at 1-32d. less, and the market closed quiet but steady as follows:—

Bank	d/d	.....1s. 2 29/32.
Do.	T/T	.....1s. 2¾d.
Do.	3 m/s	.....1s. 2 13-16d.
Do.	4 do.	.....1s. 2 27-32d.
Do.	6 do.	.....1s. 2 29-32d.
Credits	3 do.	.....1s. 2 2 -32d.
Do.	6 do.	.....1s. 3d.
Documents	3 do.	.....1s 2 15-16d.
Do.	6 do.	.....1s. 3 1-32d.
Francs	3 do.	.....156⅜
Do.	6 do.	158

GOVERNMENT PAPER was firm last Saturday at higher rates, Fours having advanced to 104 5-16 for Money and for the next settlement; and 104¼ for the end of February, the next settlement; and 104¼ for cash; 104 1-16 for the beginning of next month; and 104 for the end of the same; but the fall was recovered before the close, and the Money price left off at 104¼. There was a weak feeling on Tuesday, and the previous day's advance was lost. 104, all round, was quoted both for Money and the two accounts; but towards the close, an advance of 1-16 per cent was attained in all positions the final quotations, having been 104 1-16. 100½ to 101, nominal, was still the rate for 4½ per Cents. On the following day the market was steady at a slight advance on the previous evening's rates for Fours, closing quotations having been 104¼ for cash and the 2nd February account, and 104 1-16 for the end of that month. Yesterday the feeling was steady again at an advance of ⅛ to 5-16 per cent. on Wednesday evening's quotations for Fours, closing rates having been 104 7-16 for Money, and 104⅜ for the near and more distant accounts 100¼, nominal, was quoted for 4½ per Cents. A further advance took place in Fours to-day, and closing quotations are 104⅜ both for Money and Account, with buyers at the rate in all positions. 101, nominal, was the closing rate for 4½ per Cents.

Municipal Five per cent. Loan was ¼ per cent. lower, at 115. Port Trust Bonds had declined to the same extent, at 103.

SHARES have been quiet upon the whole; but on some days during the past week there has been a movement in Cotton Mill and Press shares, which, in the majority of cases was in sellers' favour. Compared with our quotations of last Friday evening, we now report an advance of Rs. 32½ in Manekji Petit; of Rs. 27½ in Lukmidas; of Rs 20 in Bombay United; of Rs. 15 in Jamshed and Bombay Cotton; of 10 each in Oriental, and Colaba Land and Mill; of Rs. 7 in Anglo-Indian; of Rs. 5 each in City of Bombay and Swadeshi; and of Rs. 2½ in Mazagon. On the other hand, Lord Reay had declined Rs. 35; Howard and Bullough, Rs. 50; Bombay National, Rs. 25; Hindustan, Rs. 10; and Queen, Imperial, and Central India, Rs. 5 each. In Press Scrip, Prince of Wales advanced, Rs. 20; New Berar and East Indian, Rs. 15; Volkart's, Rs. 10; New Indian, and Mercantile, Rs. 2½ each; while Sabapathy declined Rs. 10; and Mofussil and Bombay Cotton, Rs. 2½ each. In Miscellaneous shares, Phillips and Co. have advanced Rs. 4; Fort Canning, and Treacher and Co., Rs. 7½ each. Bank of Bombay and Bank of Bengal shares have advanced Rs. 1½ and Rs. 10 respectively.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Owing to the difficulty of replacing present stocks of staple *Grey Goods* at the equivalent of current rates here, dealers have steadily maintained last mail's quotations, although the wholesale demand has been falling off. There has, however, been a moderate retail enquiry. Stocks here are small, and rates generally are the same as before. *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red,* and *Printed* Goods are unchanged, and last week's prices are still quoted for all descriptions. *Locally made Goods* are also unaltered in value. The Clearances of *Imported* Goods for the week are estimated at 3,600 packages; and of *Local* Goods at about 2,000 bales.

YARNS.—The market for *Imported Twist* has been steady; but only a small business has been reported, and prices show no change. Sales of *Local Spinnings* in China for the week ending last Monday were 5,500 bales. Spinners here are ready enough to effect sales at current rates; but China buyers make no offers acceptable by spinners, their ideas being ½ to ¼ anna below the nominal market rates. The market closed steady this evening at the following official quotation, the week's sales having been only 500 bales.

Twist ..	...No. 6s Mule,	As. 5¼	to 5¼	per lb.
„ ...	... „ 8s	„ „ 5¼	„ 5 9-16	„
„ ...	... „ 10s	„ „ 5¾	„ 6	„
„ ...	... „ 12s	„ „ 5¾	„ 6	„
„ ...	... „ 16s	„ „ 6¼	„ 6 5-8	„
„ ...	... „ 20s	„ „ 6¾	„ 7	„
„ ...	... „ 24s	„ „ 7¼	„ 7½	„
„ ...	... „ 30s	„ „ 7¾	„ 8	„
„ ...	... „ 40s	„ „ 8¼	„ 9	„

METALS.—There has been a moderate demand for *Copper* during the past week in a quiet market, and prices show no change. *Yellow Metal* has been steady at last mail's quotations, but with not much doing. Only a small business has been done in *Iron*, and the market is dull at a decline of 4 to 8 annas per cwt.

COAL has been quiet in tone, with little fresh business doing. A few sales have been reported during the week of Powell's Duffrin, Cardiff, and Davison's West Hartley, but of no importance. We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	.....Rs. 16	per ton.
West do.	..... „ 16¼	„
Australian	..... „ 14	„ nominal.
Scotch	..... „ 17	„

...Collections since despatch; ... ...ere have been some 3,500- ... principally of new Oomras, Bengals, and Hinganghat, but including a few lots of old Oomras, Dholleras, Comptahs and Dharwar, and they have contracted for a lim... coach, for February delivery. This evening the market closed dull, with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 4 lower than they were a week ago.

The Receipts of Cotton of the new crop during the past week have been 40,000 bales, compared with 37,500 bales to hand in the week preceding, and 34,500 bales in the corresponding week last year; and the total increase this season as against last now stands at 140,000 bales.

Monday morning's telegrams from the districts reported some further rain in the Nagpore, Oomrawattee, and Julgaum districts of the Oomra Cotton circle, about half-an-inch having been registered at Oomrawattee, and over an inch in the other two places. At Khangaum, in the same circle, it was cloudy, though no more rain had fallen; and in all other circles, bright, seasonable weather continued to prevail. Thereafter, however, there was a little more rain, reaching nearly an inch at Beawar, in all the districts of the Bengal Cotton circle; but yesterday's telegrams stated that, except at Cawnpore, where it looked like rain, it had either become bright again, or seemed like clearing up. In one or two districts of the Oomra circle it was cloudy; but no more rain had fallen; and at Veerumgaum, in the Dhollera circle, a few cents of rain had been registered; but bright weather had since set in; and elsewhere it was bright, with no sign of rain. Cotton picking had partially begun at Broach, in seasonable weather.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton, with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz.:—

Cotton—	C. & F Per candy.—Per lb. Rs.	
Broach Fine (March)		273—5 1-16.
Do. Good	„	263—4 29-32d.
Bengal Fine	„	237—4 7-16.
Do. Fully Good	„	215—4 1-32d.
Do. Good	„	205—3 7-8.
Dhollera Fine (May)	„	250—4 21-32d.
Do. Fully Good „	„	238—4 7-16.
Do. Good „	„	221—4 3-16.
Khandeish, Fully Good, (Feb.)	„	251—4 7-16.
Oomra „ (Feb.-March)	„	252—4 11-16.
Bolatee, Fine „ (Jan.-Feb.)	„	250—4 21-32.
Do. Fully Good „	„	241—4¼.
S G Dharwar Good (May)	„	241—4 9-16.
Western „ „	„	238—4 5-16.

The arrivals of new crop Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1892-93. F. P. Bales.	Season 1891-92. F. P. Bales.
Khandeish	107,000	68,000
Berar	77,500	47,500
Barsi and Nuggur	17,000	5,500
Bengals	84,000	31,000
Hinguughat	6,500	500
Persian and Sind	4,500	4,000
	296,500	156,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1893. Bales.	1892. Bales.	1891. Bales.
For the Week	43,412	34,331	50,293
From 1st to 26th Jan.	119,389	108,310	196,547
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	8,801	8,167	13,095
From 1st to 26th Jan.	47,009	18,242	30,261
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week	1,231	1,765	2,074
From 1st to 26th Jan.	13,014	7,182	5,503

WHEAT has been neglected to a great extent throughout the week by shippers, and only a small business has been reported in a quiet market; but prices of all descriptions are unchanged.

SEEDS have been taken daily to a moderate extent for export, and the feeling has been steady: Both *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have advanced a little in price; but other kinds are unaltered. We quote this evening:—

Linseed	.....Rs. 8-2-0	to Rs. 8-4-6	per cwt
Rapeseed Yellow Gazerat	„ 7-5-0		„
„ „ Cawnpore	„ 7-9-0	to „ 7-2-0	„
„ Red „	„ 6-6-0	to „ 6-9-0	„
Gingelly White	..... „ 43-8-0	to „ 44-0-0	p. candy.
Do. Mixed	..... „ 38-0-0	to „ 41-0-0	„

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.
Wheat for the Week	117,111	95,823	193,725
do. from 1st to 26th January	358,037	422,052	669,336
Linseed for the week	15,559	18,449	45,218
do. from 1st to 26th January	67,631	64,921	171,195
Rapeseed for the week	16,611	228	13,203
do. from 1st to 26th January	51,151	7,107	32,270
Gingellyseed for the week	55,801	68,556	58,956
do. from 1st to 26th January	236,278	212,126	201,038

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Wheat for the week	24,340	18,000	140,139
do. from 1st to 26th January	354,632	818,870	734,655
Linseed for the week	18,180	19,800	49,873
do. from 1st to 26th January	98,079	96,419	178,116
Rapeseed for the week	5,517	...	41,591
do. from 1st to 26th January	91,599	6,314	77,575
Gingellyseed for the week	49,292	25,576	10,973
do. from 1st to 26th January	212,218	75,987	72,850

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats neglected.

Good Dholleras	3¾

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	98⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	96⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63 15-16
Bar Silver	38¼

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £25,800,000; increase, £400,000; public deposits, £5,400,000, increase, £300,000; other deposits, £31,200,000; decrease, £900,000; other securities, £25,300,000; decrease, £300,000; notes and gold, £17,400,000; increase, £1,000,000. The Bank's reserve is 47 per cent. of the liabilities.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, JAN. 26.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Lombardy arrived here at daylight to-day.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended January 14, 1893, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	83,000	1,69,000	4,600	2,55,000
Or per mile of Railway	178	366	9	553
For previous 1 week of half-year.	99,000	1,83,000	4,000	2,86,000
Total for 2 weeks	1,81,000	3,52,000	8,600	5,41,000

Comparison.

Total for corresponding period of last year

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

PATOUREL.—January 15, at 182, Lower Circular Road, the wife of Barry Le Patourel, of a son.

DEATH.

SIMMONS.—January 18, at Howrah, Marion Elizabeth (Minnie), eldest daughter of James Frederick and Jane Elizabeth Simmons, aged 12 years, 10 months and 16 days.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1893.

EVERY one knows that the Collector, the District Officer, is the embodiment of the State to the great bulk of the people of India, and that in his district he is a far more important personage than the dim and distant Lat Sahib himself. But how few know anything about the machinery of district administration by which the actual business of the Sircar is carried on; and the relations of two hundred and eighty millions of people with the State daily adjusted? A great deal of information on this interesting subject is to be found in a volume, entitled "A District Office in Northern India". (Thacker, Spink & Co.), by Mr. C. W. Whish, of the Bengal Civil Service, the author of a work on "Reform and Progress in India." Mr. Whish writes with the fulness of knowledge, for he has been for years in charge of what is known as an Indian Penal Settlement—that is to say, a station with scarcely any European inhabitants, so that there was nothing to distract his attention from his work. His experience has been gained chiefly in the North-Western Provinces and in Oudh, but the district administrative system is practically the same as that throughout the whole country. He describes with clearness and in detail the complicated organisation which enables a district officer with his few assistants to get through the heavy work which falls directly on his shoulders while supervising and controlling subordinate departments, which deal with matters of kaleidoscopic variety. Without following him into details which have their chief importance for young officers, it may be stated that a District Office may be divided into the English department, or rather the department, partly English and partly Vernacular, and the department which is wholly Vernacular. The English Office deals with the Revenue, the Judicial business, and in part with the District Boards and the Municipalities. All the rest of the ten sub-divisions are wholly Vernacular. There are besides six other departments, over which the District Officer exercises a certain degree of control, Education, Public Works, the Medical and Sanitary Staff, Jails, the Police, and Opium, the control in respect of the latter being however nearly nominal. The District subordinates are divided into five categories, beginning with the inferior menial service which is unpensionable. They all receive Rs. 5 per mensem. On the lowest rung of the ladder is the sweeper; next to him the chainpuller, whose service is utilised on survey operations, and the peons who carry letters. Next come the inferior menial service which is pensionable, the rate of wages being the same Rs. 5 per mensem. They consist of tent-pitchers, messengers, and process-servers. The third class is composed of peons who can write, and jemadars, with salaries of from five to ten rupees. Next above them we find an inferior service without restriction as to educational qualification. These are clerks for registering animals confined in pounds, "weeders" who are kept in the record office for the destruction of useless records, clerks who collect Municipal octroi duties, and village constabulary accountants. The pound clerk gets from five to ten rupees, and the accountant fifteen. None of these are pensionable. There is a second class which is pensionable attached to the English Office as record "lifters" and stationery superintendents.

We now move up to the superior service, divided into three categories, the salaries in the lowest ranging from twenty to sixty-five, and in the highest from forty to two hundred. Mr. Whish informs us that much of the efficiency people depends upon the [illegible] menial servants perform their duties. They should, therefore, be selected with care, and sharply looked after. They should never be permitted to make any attempt to become indispensable to their master, or to speak except in answer to a question. Nor should they be taken with the officer from one district to another, for they will obtain illegal gratifications to employ their good offices with him. They must be promptly suppressed if they attempt to speak until they are spoken to. If these safeguards be not observed the character of the officer who is careless about them will probably suffer in his reputation. There is a disposition on the part of the officials attached to the head-quarters to exercise a usurped authority over the head of the local officer, the Mamlatdar, or as he is called on the Bengal side, the Tahsildar. On the other hand the Mamlatdar tries to prevent the men in the head office from bringing the shortcomings of his staff to light. It is the business of the District Officer to resist both tendencies, and, while preventing his own officers from making a bad use of his authority, to impress upon them the necessity of bringing to his notice any dereliction of duty on the part of the local officers. Mr. Whish affirms that nothing has been more productive of evil than the laxity of the system of making appointments, favoritism prevailing to an inconceivable extent in some localities, where the Government service has become the monopoly of individuals, families, or cliques. However watchful the District Officer may be, he will find that party intrigue has organised an opposition to the entry into the service of any one outside the privileged class or classes, and that individual intrigue will endeavour to reserve appointments for relatives and hangers-on. This latter practice should in his opinion disqualify those detected in it for promotion, or even from continuance in the Government service. On this subject Mr. Whish expresses himself very emphatically, holding that it is a grievous wrong to the people at large that any but the most able and efficient men should be employed in the administration. It is not only that favoritism and nepotism bring into the public service incompetent men, but there is no spur to good work on the part of those who have obtained office not by merit, but by favour. He recommends that a register of candidates should be compiled, and that the fact that new names can be registered should be made widely known. When the selection is made there should be an examination of the best qualified, marks being given for good family physical qualifications and previous service, as well as for the answering of questions. The local office of the taluq is a miniature of the head office, having departments corresponding with those in the head office, and it has besides a special department of its own dealing with land and miscellaneous revenue collections. The Mamlatdar is in the sub-division what the Collector is in the district, and it is his business to keep himself well-acquainted with everything that goes on, and to see that all his subordinates do their duty. When on tour he should enquire into the general condition of the population. When conversing with the people should be entirely alone, otherwise he will receive no trustworthy information. With a view to finding out whether crimes have been committed in a village, it is useful to question children. He must see that the roads are properly patrolled, that the trees bordering the roads are kept in good order, and encourage the planting of groves and trees as much as possible. He must be in fact a superintending providence in his subdivision of the district.

The Collector sees that nothing is neglected by the Mamlatdars under him, and he has besides an immense mass of administrative work to get through for his own part. In his cold-weather tour he should dispose on the spot of everything that can be so dealt with and specially of complicated cases. It is his business to ascertain whether those assessed to the Income-Tax have told the truth. A very [illegible] Whish [illegible] of the imprisoned suite, should have ample opportunity for coming forward, and speaking as long as he likes, without being overheard by any one but himself. This hint of the best plan to be pursued in Oudh may also be good in Bombay. At the same time complaints must not be encouraged. The system may be liable to condemnation as espionage, but Mr. Whish holds that without it an Oriental country cannot be governed. We rather think that this system is a bad substitute for the practice of quick observation and intelligent sympathy which distinguished many of the old—and why not the new?—District Officers who governed well and wisely. In dealing with the criminal classes the author deems prevention is better than cure, for once a crime is committed, it is by no means easy to bring it home to the real culprit. The method he recommends is to break up criminal gangs by laying hold of the leaders. The gangs will then go to pieces of their own accord, or if they endeavour to continue their operations, they will soon fall into the hands of the police through their folly and inexperience. The District Officer should compile "A Book of Badmashes" containing a correct list of all the bad characters within his jurisdiction, and their particular line of villany and the places they frequent. Their friends and visitors and their relatives should be all set down, and it should be also noted whether they have any influential supporter, official or non-official, in the district, or outside it. Even when everything is known about the leaders, it is still very difficult to obtain evidence. People are reluctant to come forward as witnesses because they believe that the authorities have not the upper hand and they, therefore, prefer to make terms with the stronger. Persons residing at a distance are more willing to give evidence than those who reside in the neighbourhood of a noted criminal. The author is of opinion, that if a police officer converses as he ought to converse, privately and freely, with a hundred or two hundred persons every day, he will soon learn not only who are bad characters, but who will be ready to give evidence against them. Until reliable evidence is forthcoming it is better to abstain from taking any proceedings, the failure of which creates doubt of the power or the willingness of the authorities to deal with the gang. Much in the spirit with which the Convention "Decreed Victory" Mr. Whish would hold the superior officers of police responsible if serious crime be committed within their jurisdictions. If they attend to their duties, and especially to the proper patrolling of the roads, the worst criminals will either leave the district or turn to honest ways. This ideal may be realised when the Habitual Criminals Bill now on the anvil becomes law, and all bad characters are brought under police control. The District Officer, however, has to deal with other foes besides the budmashes. He has to fight with epidemics, defective sanitation, drought, and famine. To these subjects Mr. Whish devotes some interesting and suggestive chapters.

SIR GERALD PORTAL, prior to his departure, from Zanzibar, was entertained at a banquet, at which the principal merchants and officials were present. The Judge, Mr. Cracknall, proposed the toast of the evening, the health of Sir Gerald Portal, and in so doing referred to the mission on which their guest was embarking as one involving responsibilities, humanitarian, political, and commercial, of the greatest magnitude. He went so far as to characterise it as probably the step towards the the realisation of Mr. Cecil Rhodes' dream of a second India with railways and telegraphs from end to end of Africa. Sir Gerald Portal naturally took the opportunity to refer to the present condition of Zanzibar, in comparison with that in which it was when he first knew it. When first Zanzibar placed itself under the British protectorate the internal administration was in a state of chaos, and if from that chaos it could not be claimed that [illegible] progress had been made in that direction. Frequent and often great changes have been necessary to accomplish so much, and the changes, he admitted, have at times pressed heavily upon those whom they affected. But in justification of this, Sir Gerald claimed that the results had been a vastly improved condition of the place, which will be even yet further improved. It is only necessary to study the records of last year's progress in Zanzibar to discover what those improvements have been. Sanitary arrangements, the lighting and cleaning of the town, and the regulation of craft, and the innumerable transformations which became absolutely necessary since civilisation commenced, have all been pushed forward. Government servants in Zanzibar, Sir Gerald claimed, have worked hard in a trying climate and fought against all odds, including the opposition of those who at home sought to persuade the public that they had too little to do and too much pay for doing it. On the subject of his mission to Uganda Sir Gerald was wisely reticent. He assured those whom he addressed that he would set out with an open mind, and that it was quite impossible for him to foretell what would be the result of his mission. There is only one opinion in Zanzibar as to Sir Gerald Portal being the fittest man for the important duty which has been confided to him.

WITH a view to ensuring the efficiency of cavalrymen on leaving the training depot a batch of subsidiary instructions with regard to squadron organisation has been issued. The effect is to make the squadron commander exclusively responsible for the drill of both men and officers, and to make the squadron officer's position a far more invidious one than it has ever been before. When batches of recruits and remounts are handed over to him he must be present, and he may then object to receive any man or horse. Should he not avail himself of this privilege, woe betide him if they do not turn out as well as expected, for once received they are not again to be sent back to the Riding-Master or Adjutant for further instruction. It is to the squadron officer's interest, therefore, to see that he does not take over a bad bargain, for it is distinctly laid down that on no account whatever are Adjutant's drills of trained men ever to be permitted. The Army Orders, just issued by the Commander-in-Chief in India on this subject, are very clear; and the posting of squadron commanders and arrangements for carrying on the duties in case of absence from this country are also carefully specified. In the first formation of squadrons, the senior commander and the senior captain, if not in command of a squadron, will be posted to the same squadron, the second senior squadron officer with the second senior captain to the next, and so on through the Regiment. Commanding Officers are enjoined not to have both squadron commander and the next senior officer out of India at the same time, and in the absence of the former, the second senior officer will assume command of the squadron, while the senior subaltern will act if both these officers should by any chance be unavoidably absent. The same system which is to be followed in the infantry as regards the encouragement of good fellowship among the men, is to be observed. "Chums" so far as possible are to serve together, bad characters being equally distributed among the groups of troopers into which each squadron is to be divided. The groups are to be quartered and stabled together so that a friendly rivalry as well as a wholesome esprit de corps will be ensured. Men will drill shoulder to shoulder with the men alongside whom they will fight, and horses also will be retained by the group to which they are allotted. In other respects too the system which is introduced by the new Infantry drill-book is being extended to the Cavalry, and the best possible results seem likely to follow.

THE administration report of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts just [illegible] important changes [illegible]

[illegible] of the [illegible] ...ment and [illegible] ...ment [illegible] ...ment [illegible] ...ment [illegible] ...ment [illegible] ...ment [illegible] ...ment [illegible] ...ment [illegible] ...

…at 11-30 a.m. to-day the … great crowd in and around the pavi… to witness the match. Jackson and … were sent to the wickets to face the bowling of Pavri and Campbell. Jackson played a defensive game, and his contribution of 34 chiefly consisted of double runs. He was unfortunately caught by Bapasola just as he appeared well set. C. W. Wright, on the other hand, did not fare so well, having to retire by a ball from Bapasola for 10. H. F. Wright was soon caught out by Pavri, after compiling the small score of 4. Gibson and Hill then partnered, and kept matters lively till lunch, when the score stood at 138 for three wickets down, just one behind the total score of their adversaries in their first innings of the previous day. The not-outs (Gibson and Hill) have up to this contributed 35 and 44 to the total score. The fielding of the "Eleven of All India" was good, but the bowling was rather slack. Visitors were in an excellent form.

The Visitors after lunch sent in Gibson and Hill to the wickets to face the bowling of Sewell and Pavri. The pair kept partnership for over an hour and half, both playing excellent cricket. Notwithstanding the frequent change of bowlers Hill particularly distinguished himself for standing at the wickets for several hours and has beaten the record by his carefully-played 132, the best play ever known in this part of the Province. Gibson played an equally good game, but his company with Hill was parted by a neat ball given by Campbell. Vernon and Maclean batted freely, so much so that change in the bowlers had been frequently brought into requisition. Jackson as well made a good score of 34, playing a scientific game. The batting of the Visitors was unprecedented. "The Eleven of All India" fielded fairly, whilst their bowling, with the exception of Sewell, of Madras, and Pavri, of Bombay, was weak. This had evidently been of a great advantage to the Visitors. Hornaby, while at practice before the innings opened, received a severe blow on his left cheek from a ball, in consequence of which he did no bat, so the innings closed for nine wickets, with 343 runs. Lord Hawke, being still indisposed, did not play. The following are the scores :—

ALL INDIA.
1st Innings.

Mr G M Chesney, b Jackson	9
Mr M E Pavri, b Gibson	29
Mr B D Gagrat, c Wright, b Hornaby	4
Mr J O Campbell, b Hornaby	1
Major F Wintour, c Vernon, b Hornaby	9
Mr W Troup, c and b Foljambe	49
Mr E H D Sewell, c Heseltine, b Gibson	1
Mr G G Lanz, b Leatham	0
Major J R Wyndham, b Heseltine	8
Mr E L Frouch, b Heseltine	0
Mr M C Bapasola, not out	17
Extras	12
Total	139

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM.
1st Innings.

Mr F S Jackson, c Wyndham, b Bapasola	34
Mr C W Wright, b Bapasola	10
Mr A E Gibson, c Campbell, b Bapasola	58
Mr H F Wright, c and b Pavri	4
Mr A J L Hill, b Pavri	132
Mr G F Vernon, c Wintour, b Bapasola	50
Mr G A Foljambe, c Gagrat, b Sewell	3
Mr M F Maclean, b Sewell	25
Mr A E Leatham, b Wintour	7
Mr C Heseltine, not out	4
Mr J H J Hornsby, did not bat (hurt)	0
Extras	16
Total	343

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
1st Innings.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Pavri	165	5	77	2
Campbell	85	2	82	1
Sewell	140	10	64	2
Bapasola	95	3	61	3
Lang	40	1	31	0
Gagrat	40	3	8	0
Wintour	2	0	1	1

The All India Eleven will open their second innings to-morrow.

THE COMMAND OF THE SIALKOTE STATION.

Colonel R. C. R. Clifford, Commandant, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, has accepted the appointment of Colonel-on-the-Staff to the Command of Sialkote Station for eight months, during Colonel Swinley's absence on leave.

BITTEN BY A DOG.

The son of Captain Dawson, Queen's Bays, Sialkote, has been bitten by a terrier, which has since died of rabies. The boy has been sent to M. Pasteur for treatment.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS AT CALCUTTA.

The Maharaja of Vizianagram arrived at Calcutta [illegible] also brought [illegible] Russell

CAPTAIN STREET.

Captain Street, late Port Officer, Madras, arrived at Calcutta. He is one of the members of the court of enquiry to be assembled to investigate the charge of misconduct by an Engineer of the Royal Indian Marine.

THE CALCUTTA SESSION OF GOVERNMENT.

The Calcutta session of Government will probably be prolonged later than usual this year, though no date has been fixed for closing public offices.

INCREASE OF TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

Sixty-five new telegraph offices have been opened in India within the last ten months, and this number will be raised to a hundred before the close of the current official year.

STORMY WEATHER IN EGYPT.

Further reports are to hand to-day of the exceptionally stormy weather in lower Egypt. Hundreds of telegraph poles have been blown down, and the telegraph service is greatly interrupted.

RECEPTION OF THE ARCHDUKE OF AUSTRIA

The reception of his Imperial and Royal Highness Franz Ferdinand of Austria, next Wednesday, at Calcutta, will be similar to that acceded on a former occasion to the Czarewitch. The troops will line the route from Howrah station to Government House, and the usual guards-of-honour will be furnished.

LORD ROBERTS.

News from Ranbir Singpura, dated the 26th instant, states that the Commander-in-Chief and party arrived here this morning by a special train from Muridki. His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, Raja Ram Singh, and Raja Sir Amar Singh, members of the State Council, met his Excellency at the station, and a most successful day was spent in pig-sticking at the famous preserve of Agra Chak. Six fine pigs were accounted for, his Lordship getting the first spear into the largest boar killed during the day. His Excellency's visit was a purely private one, and after taking leave of his Highness at the railway station Lord Roberts and party returned this evening to Muridki, where a cavalry march-past is to take place to-morrow.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 27.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

3rd Queen's Own Bombay Light Cavalry.—Surgeon-Captain Moore, to the medical charge, but to continue to officiate with the 2nd Central India Horse.

2nd Bombay (Prince of Wales Own Infantry) Grenadiers.—Surgeon-Major Ferguson, to the medical charge, vice Surgeon-Captain Milne, transferred to the Civil Department.

7th Bombay Lancers, (Beluch Horse.)—Lieutenant Talbot, officiating Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Officer, to be graded below Lieutenant Southey and above Lieutenant Ware.

4th Bombay Infantry.—Surgeon-Major Bull, from 3rd Queen's Own Bombay Light Cavalry, to the medical charge, but to continue to officiate as Staff Surgeon, Poona.

14th Bombay Infantry.—Surgeon-Captain Thompson, from 4th Bombay Infantry, to the medical charge, vice Surgeon-Major Fergusson transferred.

16th Bombay Infantry.—Surgeon-Captain Pratt, to medical charge.

Surgeon-Captain Cleveland will continue to officiate in the medical charge of the 17th Bombay Infantry.

Surgeon-Captain Ricketts to the medical charge, vice Surgeon-Major Fergusson, transferred to the Civil Department.

The undermentioned Officer is seconded in his regiment for one year from 12th January, 1893 :—

7th Bombay Lancers.—Lieutenant Roome, Squadron Officer, Assistant Commandant, Burma Military Police.

The undermentioned Officers have been reported to have passed the examination in Hindustani, according to the lower standard :—2nd-Lieutenant M. C. Taggart, 2nd Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted leave of absence by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief :—Army Veterinary Department. —Veterinary-Lieutenant Larnder, to remain in England, from 14th December to 31st January, on recommendation of medical board.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence :—Quarter-Master General's Department—Lieutenant R. Carrington, Deputy Quarter-Master-General in India, Simla, [illegible] from 3rd February [illegible] Home

LONDON, JAN. 6.

Realism is the ideal of to-day. The artist paints the ruddy carcase in the shambles, instead of delicate rosy reminiscences of the sunset; the author dissects his heroine's heart instead of admiring on the surface, its palpitating, tremulous emotions; the public speaker attacks his subject incomprehensible, trenchant Anglo-Saxon instead of smothering his feelings in rhetoric, beautiful but vain. This change of ideal has come upon the public rather suddenly; and at first it is difficult to appreciate. The truth unembellished is startling. It gives the same kind of shock—as unreasonable no doubt but equally as unsuppressible as that experienced by the mother of the little boy who said "yes" instead of "no, thank you," to his hostess's offer of a third slice of cake.

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We recognise in the voracious little boy the early exponent of the naturalistic school a forerunner of the artist whose belief in realism makes him find harmonies in red and gold on the flesh-hooks of a butcher's shop; and of the introspecting author who probes his lover's vitals to discover an emotion; and of the speaker who calls a spade a spade for the sake of oratorical effect. But though this robust spirit that has introduced raw hides and bullock's hearts into the studio, and strong language into the library, may scare at first, it must be recognized as a movement in the right direction—a departure from the old artificial fashion which made us say, and do, and appear, what was false, and consequently rendered our art and literature historically worthless, however intrinsically valuable. In this matter of encouraging individuality or originality, foreigners have led the way—they have been the pioneers in the path of realism; and seeing that they have survived the buffets of criticism, other less daring spirits are now beginning to follow them.

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Among the interesting [illegible] books of the season, which has the charm of unconventionality without coarseness, is a volume of the American Authors' Series, "Mariohettes" by Julien Gordon. The author finds his inspiration in the heart agony of a man, enslaved to an enchantress of the Cleopatra type, while his love belongs entirely to a beautiful soulful woman who ignores him. Fate plays at cross-purposes with its puppets. The woman from whose wiles he cannot escape is married, and can have no reasonable hope of gaining freedom except in the one way which would require greater devotion in her admirer than she can count on, while the other who keeps aloof is a widow with no obstacle to her love except a little son, who under the care of a French grand-mamma is being brought up to realise the dignities and duties of the marquisate to which he is heir. Why this perverse little lady refused to receive the attentions of the man she loves—whether it is a mistaken sense of loyalty to the friend who tells of her hopeless love, or whether she resents her lover's previous entanglement, or whether it is merely the perverseness of fate which sets up an imaginary barrier of duty between them, is not made clear. They love—but they part. The widow is drawn back to her adopted country, France, by her devotion to her husband's people and her little boy; and when a sudden accident sets the Cleopatra free she marries her admirer in spite of his tepidity. Years after, at the opera in Paris, the parted lovers meet—puppets brought together again by the hand of fate. He has grown stout, and she from pure nervousness notices it. "I didn't use to care much about the joys of the table in my romantic days," he said, "but they are well over. How unchanged you are!" And so they pass the precious moments in trivialities until it is time to say good-bye. Then we part from these poor little marionettes with a sigh—it is so pitiful—to know that they never can have anything more elevating than dinner.

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A propos of dinners—though to talk of such things after discussing American love stories, is a descent into the Limbo, if not the Inferno of the commonplace—the housekeeper's anguished oft-repeated query, "What shall we have for dinner?" has been answered in "Daily Dinners," a collection made by Miss Nancy Lake of three hundred and sixty-six menus. The recipes for carrying out the menus are embodied in other books by the same author, and people who have hitherto found a difficulty in ringing sufficient changes on beef, mutton, rabbit, goose, pork, &c., will no doubt find some help in this new little volume.

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When it was foretold of the Jewish people that they should become wanderers on the face of the earth, there seems to have been no presage that their exile from their native land should be attended with the success and honour which they have of late constantly achieved. But so it is. They have been scattered—but they have only increased in vigour by transplanting. As an instance in point, we notice that two young Israelitish ladies—Miss Adile Ellis and Miss Flora Rosbenham—have just passed the Final Examination for the B.A. Degree of the University of Melbourne.

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The great success [illegible] is one of the many evidences of the genius of the race in literature. The author has at once made his name known in the front rank of novelists, and has possibly been rewarded also in shekels; for the unusually large first edition will be followed at once by a second in three volumes, to meet the demand which has been made for it.

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Talking of authors who have come rapidly to the front there is the versatile Mrs. Craigie, whom people know by her pseudonym John Oliver Hobbes, and the pleasant portrait which was last year on view at the Institute. But it is not Hebrew, but Celtic talent that breaks out in Mrs. Craigie who has no alien connection except as an uncompromisingly strict Roman Catholic—a fact which explains indeed the absence in her books of that peculiar heart-searching phase of character common to northern dissenting novel writers. Besides her literary talents which have been recognised in the well-known volumes of the Pseudonym Library, "Some Emotions and a Mora," &c., "A Sinner's Comedy." Mrs. Craigie is said to have the gift of music, the gift of tongues, sweet and cynical, the gift of keen observation and widespread sympathy, which all go to make up a popular woman as well as a popular novelist.

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Anglo-Indian schoolboys, who wish to learn all they can of the early History of India under British rule, will enjoy reading "Randall Davenant," a story of the Mahrattas, written by Captain Claude Bray, and published by F. Warne and Co. The author takes us back to the year 1756, and gives us an idea of what the country was like before the English took possession, and made their homes there. The accounts of the young hero's adventures are startling, and no doubt highly coloured, but a good deal of freedom can be taken with impunity in telling events, which belong to a century and a half back, and Captain Bray's young readers will enjoy his book no less because his facts may hardly stand verification.

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The other day, being in the Positivist calendar, the "Day of Holy Women," Mr. Frederic Harrison dilated upon the virtues of womanhood before a crowded audience at Newton Hall, Fetterlane. He said that woman's best work was private rather than public, but it was none the less glorious, none the less essential to humanity, nor less worthy of our admiration and honour, but by reason that it was private, domestic and eminently moral by the nature of the case, it eluded any personal glorification by fame. Was it less honourable for that? Contrarywise it was all the more pure, healthy, and sacred in that it belonged to a world that was above the rewards of fame. They troubled themselves, but little in Newton Hall with the barren discussions of the day, about the relative intellectual capacity of women, the political rights of women, but assuredly they assigned no intellectual inferiority to women. To them woman's intellect in the main was more subtle, more in electric sympathy with emotion than that of the average man, and yet less capable of prolonged tension and of perfect abstraction into the ideal world. They called it a different, but not a lower type. It was different but more valuable to humanity. It might be as Anarchists pretended, that the differences in the intellect of men and women were differences of inheritance and of social institutions, and that by turning institutions upside down, we should, in ten or 1,00,000 years, produce female philosophers, poets and statesmen, equal to Shakespeare, Julius Cæsar or Aristotle; and, if humanity were a box of toys they might try the experiment; but it did not seem worth while to cast society into the melting-pot with a view of ascertaining whether they could manufacture among women great philosophers, statesmen, and poets. The differences in the mental and moral organisation of women as compared with that of men rested upon profound and subtle differences in physical organisation, and the tendency of a high civilisation was to intensify those differences; and not to destroy them. Grant these differences in organisation, and the differentiation of social function inevitably followed—different, not inferior, nobler, not meaner; less conspicuous, less abstract, but more excellent in themselves, more essential to humanity, more vital in the higher qualities and hopes of humanity. The religion of humanity in its simplest elements meant a living and working consciousness of the goodness of the good persons typified and consecrated for each of us in the goodness of the good women by whom we have been loved. In every house there was an angel, if they could only see her. Veiled she might be to our eyes, but she represented the noblest attributes of humanity.

FROM the 14th to the 20th instant, 1 European, 0 East Indians, 12 Native Christians, 291 Hindoo, and [illegible] Mahomedans died within Municipal limits [illegible] of 357 [illegible]

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JAN. 2.

The hospitality extended to distinguished visitors to this State, by his Highness the Nizam, is never wanting in heartiness and indications of the magnificence of its ruler, and to-day the capital of the Deccan was a scene of stir and bustle to welcome his Imperial and Royal Highness the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Esté. As has already been stated, the Archduke broke his journey from Bombay to Hyderabad at Tandur, about seventy miles from here, where his Highness the Nizam had a camp erected, and the Archduke and his distinguished party were entertained to three-days' capital shooting, although unfortunately the tigers, which are pretty numerous in the extensive jungle about ten miles from Tandur, were exceedingly shy on this occasion, and not a glimpse of stripes could be obtained. However, there was an abundance of small game to make up for the deficiency, and the Archduke and his party had some capital sport. His Imperial Highness is an enthusiastic naturalist, and carries three taxidermists in his suite, and he was able to collect some valuable birds at Tandur.

Camp was struck at an early hour this morning, and the Imperial party embarked in the special train about half-past seven, and after a smart run down the line, the train was signalled at Hyderabad by the booming of a royal salute of twenty-one guns, at ten o'clock. Elaborate preparation had been made for the reception of the Archduke here. The station was tastefully decorated with flags and bunting, a *shamiana* was erected, and the platform carpeted with crimson cloth. Bushir Bagh, one of the palatial residences of the Minister, Sir Asman Jah, had been set apart for the entertainment of the royal visitor and his suite, and the roads leading to the palace, about a mile and a-half from the Hyderabad station, were lined by the Nizam's Regular Troops, Cavalry, and Infantry, who in their brilliant uniforms presented a picturesque appearance. A guard-of-honour, a hundred rank-and-file, furnished by the Nizam's Regular Troops, the 2nd Hyderabad Regiment, under Lieut. Stephenson, accompanied by [illegible] colours, was drawn up on the platform, whilst [illegible] the station there was a second guard, formed by the Nizam's Arab Infantry. Half-an-hour prior to the arrival of the train the principal nobles of Hyderabad, the [illegible] of the Hyderabad State, the Officers of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Forces, and of the Secunderabad District, assembled on the platform, and formed a brilliant gathering. His Highness the Nizam, attired in ordinary European dress, and wearing the Star of India, arrived about a quarter-to-ten, and was followed by the Resident of Hyderabad, Mr. Trevor C. Plowden, accompanied by Lieutenant Arbuthnot, A.-D.-C., Mr. G. R. Irwin, First Assistant Resident, Mr. O. V. Bosanquet, Second Assistant Resident, Mr. J. A. Crawford, of the Foreign Office, Calcutta, and Colonel Garrath, Military Secretary to the Residency. The Nizam was received by the Minister, Sir Asman Jah, and his Private Secretary, Mr. Furdoonji Jamsetji, and Mr. Dosabhoy, A.-D.-C., and the premier nobles. The interchange of compliments lasted until ten o'clock when, precisely to the time appointed, the special steamed slowly into the station, the Nizam's Artillery firing a salute, and the guard-of-honour presenting arms, whilst the band played the Austrian National Anthem. The train having been brought to a standstill, Major-General Graf Lev Wurmbrand-Stuppach was the first to alight, and proceeding to his Imperial Highness's carriage, escorted him to the reception party, when he was cordially welcomed by his Highness the Nizam, the Resident, and the Minister, and introduced to the principal military and official officers and nobles. His Imperial Highness was attired in an extremely becoming light-blue uniform, and wore his decorations. The ceremony of welcoming and introduction being over, the Archduke proceeded along the platform and inspected the guard, and was then escorted to the State carriages, in waiting at the porch, where was also drawn up a Field Officers' Escort of the 21st Hussars (100 rank and-file) officered by Captain Pilkington, Captain Doyne, Lieutenants Bowley, Smyth, and Pirie. The procession moved off, headed by Mr. Ulett, Master of the Nizam's Horse, attired in a brilliant yellow uniform, and mounted on a magnificent charger, and was followed by the State carriages in the undermentioned order :—

1st Carriage.—His Imperial and Royal Highness the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, His Highness the Nizam, Major-General Graf Lev Wurmbrand-Stuppach, Head Chamberlain to His Imperial and Royal Highness, and an A.-D.-C. to His Highness.

2nd Carriage.—The Resident, his Highness' Minister, Lieutenant G. R. Arbuthnot, A.-D.-C. to the Resident, and an A.-D.-C. to the Minister.

3rd Carriage.—Brigadier-General Prothero, M. Franz Stockinger, Imperial and Royal Consul-General, Graf Carl Kinsky zu Wchinic and Tettau, Chamberlain-in-Waiting to His Imperial and Royal Highness, and the First Assistant Resident.

4th Carriage.—Mr. J. A. Crawford, First Lieutenant Julius von Pronay, Chamberlain-in-Waiting, the Military Secretary to the Resident, and Colonel Nevill.

5th Carriage.—[illegible] Imperial and Royal Highness, an A.-D.-C. to his Highness, Captain Faicholme, R. A., and the Private Secretary to His Highness.

The route to Bushir Bagh was lined with sight-seers, and his Imperial Highness graciously acknowledged and returned the salutes of the populace.

Arriving at the palace, a further royal salute was fired by the Nizam's Artillery, whilst the Royal Artillery paid a similar compliment at the Residency, Chudderghat, and at Secunderabad. Two guards-of-honour were drawn up at Bushir Bagh, furnished by the Nizam's troops and the Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles, and the Archduke and his distinguished suite having been introduced to their residence, his Highness the Nizam, the Resident, and the Minister took leave of him.

At 1-15 p.m. his Imperial and Royal Highness received a visit from his Highness the Nizam, at Bushir Bagh, when the Officer commanding the Secunderabad District and the Officer commanding the Hyderabad Contingent, with their staffs, were present. The Nizam was attended by the Minister and principal nobles and officers of State, numbering twelve, two officers of the Archduke's suite escorting the party. The Resident and staff were also present. After a short conversation, the Nizam's Minister and Principal nobles were presented by the Resident, and at the close of the interview *attar* and *pan* were given to the Nizam by his Imperial Highness, an officer of the suite paying the same compliment to the Minister and nobles. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired on the arrival and departure of his Highness.

At four in the afternoon, the Archduke returned the visit of the Nizam, and was escorted to Chowmalla by detachments of the 21st Hussars, and the Madras Lancers. The same formalities were observed as those at the Nizam's visit. The Archduke was attired in the uniform of an Austrian General. At the termination of the ceremony there was an elephant procession through the city, which was a most imposing and extraordinary sight. The foremost elephant in the procession was ridden by the Archduke and the Nizam, and was surrounded by several hundred of the Arab Irregular Forces. A wilder or more picturesque set of men, as they danced and beat tom-toms in front of the procession, could not well be imagined, and the sight must have been both novel and interesting to the visitors.

The Archduke and about a hundred guests, including the Minister and the Resident, dined with his Highness the Nizam in the evening, and the entertainment was on a par with the rest of the day's proceedings.

BOATING ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.

What might have been a very serious accident occurred to Mr. H. W. Uloth's lateen Pauline, whilst engaged in the "Sealed Handicap," on Thursday afternoon's regatta. The boat was proceeding the second time round the course, and near the Sunk Rock when a squall struck her she capsized, throwing her crew into the water. The boat heeled over, and quickly sank. The five gentlemen who were in her were Captain Newall, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. R. A. A. Jenkins, Mr. Gully, and Mr. Lord. Fortunately for them before starting Mr. Hopkins, with characteristic foresight, had insisted on all on board the boat providing themselves with life-belts. Thus when the accident occurred they were able to keep their heads above water; the mast which was for some time above water also helping to keep them afloat. While they were in the water one of Messrs. Shepherd and Co.'s steamers passed in close proximity, but no one on board apparently saw the five gentlemen in the water and the steamer proceeded on her way without offering assistance. Shortly afterwards a native buggalow sailed up, and Mr. Gully seized her rope, but the vessel could not be pulled up sufficiently quickly to take the gentlemen on board. The buggalow tacking again, Mr. Jenkins succeeding in catching the rope, and pulled Mr. Lord after him. Two engineers who had witnessed the occurrence from the pilot bunder had in the meantime rowed up, and taken Captain Newall and Mr. Hopkins on board. They were transferred to the buggalow, and quickly carried back to the flag-ship Surat, where they were provided with dry clothes and all necessary for their comfort. The gentlemen who were in the water for something like twenty minutes are, we hear, little if any the worse for their immersion.

Now that decorations in France have been placed within the reach of the generality of apparently well-conducted persons who apply for them, with sufficient pertinacity, it must be gratifying to a vast number of persons to learn that the cost of them has been considerably decreased. The "Journal Officiel" publishes a decree of the President of the Republic fixing the tariff for a simple Chevalier's Cross at a price which is rather less than [illegible] Officer's Cross, which is rather less than [illegible]

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 27.

[illegible] meeting, at the Town [illegible] was packed by leading members [illegible] mercantile community, bankers, tradesmen, [illegible] and the meeting was thoroughly [illegible] of the European community. The [illegible] Mackay, president, in the course [illegible] gave a resume of the history of the [illegible] and urged on the meeting the vital [illegible] of immediate action, and moved the [illegible] :—"That it is now generally [illegible] that with the dispersion of the [illegible] Monetary Conference the hope of [illegible] has disappeared, and further [illegible] means a mere waste of time, as [illegible] States are preparing to cease purchase of silver; and it may be anticipated that the value of the rupee will soon further decline. It has been known for years that the Government has not been able to meet the income of its sterling obligations except [illegible] of new and objectionable taxes, [illegible] heavy fall of the rupee has [illegible] the finances of the country into a critical [illegible] making further oppressive taxation almost [illegible] Moreover, the impecunious position of the Government is retarding the development of the country, and the uncertainty regarding the Indian [illegible] value deters English capitalists from [illegible] in Indian enterprises. The present tension [illegible] and future of prospects here have an injurious effect on all merchants and traders, paralyses legitimate commerce of the country in [illegible] branches, and trade as a consequence [illegible] at a standstill. It is, therefore, resolved [illegible] meeting is of opinion that no justification [illegible] for the continuance of the policy of inactivity [illegible] to the Indian currency system, which has [illegible] ately so many years guided the Government [illegible] That the International Monetary Conference having failed in its object the Government of [illegible] should immediately close the mints to the coinage of silver as a first step towards establishing a gold currency and putting the currency on a [illegible] basis. The meeting, therefore, strongly [illegible] the Government of India the necessity of [illegible] this course without any further delay." [illegible] was strongly supported and carried [illegible] ; and a representative deputation [illegible] appointed to present the resolution to H. E.

INDIA OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

[illegible] Department.—Brigade-Surgeon E. A. Birch [illegible] granted special leave for six months; [illegible] G. Bomford officiates for him as [illegible] Medical College at Calcutta.

James Buckingham, C. I. E., has been appointed to be Additional Member of Council.

[illegible] Commerce Department.—Mr. Logan, [illegible] General, Bombay, has been granted 18 [illegible] furlough.

[illegible] Department.—Lieutenant M. T. Elderton [illegible] admitted to the Staff Corps.

[illegible] leave has been granted to the [illegible] :—Captain J. L. O'Brien, 30th [illegible] J. G. Hunter, 40th B. I.; Surgeon [illegible] B. French, for one year each.

[illegible] Officer has been granted promotion [illegible] Lieutenant-Colonel—Major Vincent [illegible] Kyrie.

[illegible] partment.—Commander C. W. R. [illegible] granted furlough for one year.

[illegible] D. F. Vines has been granted an [illegible] for three months.

[illegible] partment.—Mr. F. B. Walker, [illegible] Consulting Engineer for Madras, [illegible] retire from the service.

[illegible] tions have been sanctioned :—[illegible] ay, to be Chief Engineer; P. [illegible] perintending Engineer; F. J. [illegible] tendent Engineer, 3rd class, [illegible] Stent to be Superintending [illegible] nk.

[illegible] been appointed Consul for [illegible]

[illegible] cal Officer in charge of the [illegible] leave to proceed to Cal- [illegible] in Arabic.

STATUS OF CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES.

[illegible] between the Government of [illegible] of State on the conditions [illegible] of Cantonment Magistrates [illegible] the Government of India's [illegible] to opinions of the local governments against the present [illegible] the system fails to attract [illegible] and it was accordingly [illegible] in the Judge-Advocate- [illegible]

(TRACKER, SPINK AND CO., CALCUTTA.)

[illegible] publication of this book, the author frankly states, is probably due to the fact that he resided for several years in a station, containing scarcely any other European inhabitants, in what is commonly termed a Penal Settlement. He naturally came to think that his own ideas had an exaggerated value, and that they should be given to the outside world in the shape of a book. He trusts, and we think he is justified in the hope, that his suggestions may be of use to others similarly situated, and may at all events lead to the discussion of the important subjects touched on in these pages. Mr. Whish gives wise advice in the very outset of his notes, advice which is useful elsewhere than in a district office in the wilds, to guard against any attempt on the part of subordinates to make themselves *indispensable* to their masters. That seems to him the root of almost all evil. Most careful and succinct directions are given as to the duty of keeping all papers in order, and if the ahalmad or departmental clerk in charge of these bundles of papers would only keep to the rules laid down, perfect comfort as well as perfect order would be the result. In the matter of appointments to the minor posts in Government service Mr. Whish is not singular in saying that the most rigorous discretion and impartiality should control it. "It is not, perhaps, too much to say," he warns us, "that nothing has been productive of more evil in the administration of India than laxity of system in the matter of appointments to the Government service. In some localities favouritism has prevailed to an extent, which is almost inconceivable, and the result has been that the Government service has been debased into a kind of monopoly, or close preserve for certain individuals, families, or cliques. No matter how watchful his supervision may be, a District Officer will find himself constantly having to check party or individual intrigue in this respect." He considers that "not more than one relative of any official residing within the district should under any circumstances be appointed, and, as a rule, when so appointed, should be transferred to another district." A wise rule, for we all know the tendency of one caste or family to try in the most persistent way to get all their own members appointed or promoted, and the skill with which this is often effected is truly marvellous. The chapters in this book treat comprehensively of all the duties possible in a district office, and even give [illegible] direction how to act in the unexpected contingencies which may arise from time to time. At the end of each [illegible] tions defining the suggestions made and replies answers that the establishment of a well-arranged District Office should be able to give in the affirmative. The last pages of the book are taken up by a useful glossary explanatory of the terms most in use in the districts, as well as a complete index.

A Brief History of the Indian Peoples, by Sir W. W. Hunter, (Clarendon Press, Oxford). We are too ready in studying Indian History to remain perfectly satisfied with the prompt dismissal of the period of the first two thousand years of the tale, and to take interest only in the later times of India when she stands a conquered country and when her annals are practically the annals of her conquerors and colonists. Sir W. W. Hunter does not consider this either wise or accurate, and he has put together "from original sources a brief narrative of what he believes to be the true history of the people of India." This volume states, without any discussion, the results of the author's thirty years' labour. He hopes that the book "will reach the hands of many who look on history as a record of events, rather than as a compendium of philosophy .... If it teaches young Englishmen and young natives of India to think more kindly of each other, he will esteem himself richly rewarded." It is cheering to notice in the interest of students of Indian History that this is the twentieth edition of this book. And that it has been translated into five languages. It has been prescribed since 1886 as the text-book in the Calcutta University Entrance Examination. This edition incorporates many suggestions from Directors of Public Instruction. The whole has been revised by Mr. Morse Stevens. The latest results of Indian historical research have been utilised as well as the critical examination of Indian records, which have been the object of recent Indian work. This history is admirably worked out in a compass which can reach the ordinary reader, and yet render it a text-book for English and Indian students. The records are brought up to date, including the principal figures of the Indian Census of 1891, as well as the Act for enlarging the Legislative Councils. A copious index completes the volume.

The Horsewoman, by Alice M. Hayes, edited by M. Horace Hayes, (W. Thacker and Co., 87, Newgate Street, London; Bombay, Thacker and Co.) This book is a most useful practical guide to side-saddle riding, profusely and cunningly illustrated. The authoress, herself a practical and scientific rider, is able and willing to give all instruction needed by a lady who either wishes to cross country, or to quietly potter [illegible] her ease [illegible] chapter devoted to directions for obtaining a firm seat, to the method of learning how to ride without depending on the reins for security in the saddle, and to the most essential subject of "hands" are especially worthy of perusal. The subject is exhaustively treated, and one cannot help feeling in reading the book that many new and useful hints are given which will enable, not only a beginner, but an experienced horsewoman to feel perfectly comfortable in the saddle. Most of the illustrations have been taken from photographs so as to ensure truth in the presentment. Mrs. Hayes treats of the clothing necessary for riding in hot climates and warns her readers of the chief things to avoid both for the rider's sake and that of her mount. This book should be on the library shelves of every lady who rides in India.

Electric Lighting and Power Distribution, by W. Perren Maycock, M. I. E. E. (Whittaker & Co., 2, White Hart Street, Paternoster Square, London.) This book is written by a teacher under the City and Guilds of London Institute to supply the need for a reliable elementary work for beginners in the classes of electricity and electrical engineering, over which Mr. W. P. Maycock presides. The scope of the work is limited to the syllabus of the Ordinary Grade Examination, and it is intended to be an easy but accurate stepping-stone to more advanced works. This volume, which is to be followed by another containing other and more detailed information, is illustrated with 123 diagrams, which in their fulness and clearness of delineation will assist the student. Original questions and ruled pages for notes close Part I.

Practical Electric Light Fitting, by F. C. Allsop, (Whittaker and Co., 2, White Hart Street, Paternoster Square, London.) This volume has 224 illustrations, and is intended, as its name indicates, to be of practical use to the Electric Light Fitter. All formulæ are discarded, and such hints given as the author feels, having been himself over the same ground, will be most useful to the worker. Portions of this book have already appeared in the "English Mechanic." The illustrations are numerous and very finely done. The paper and type good and clear. At the end of the volume is a useful index. Full instructions are here given for the laying down of private installations as well as the Phœnix Fire Office Rules, and all information required by the practical electrician.

The Land Revenue of Bombay: A History of its Administration: Rise and Progress, by Alexander Rogers, Bombay Civil Service (retired) (W. H. Allen and Co., London). We have received these two volumes in which Mr. Rogers—a very competent authority—has given a history of the Bombay Land Survey, which will be a standard work on that important subject. We defer a fuller notice of the work through pressure on our space.

Sizing Ingredients, and Sizing, by Hugh Monie, Master in Cotton Manufacture, Jubilee Institute, (Offices of the "Indian Textile Journal," Bombay). This is a practical work dealing with everything relating to the modern processes of sizing—an operation which has got a bad name through being often put to bad use, but is very useful in cotton manufacture when honestly applied for its legitimate purpose. This is the first practical work on the subject that has ever been issued.

Rhyming Legends of Ind by, H. Kirkwood Gracey, (Thacker, Spink and Co., Calcutta). There are ten Legends, comic in their character, though their titles are many of them tragical such as for instance "Famine," "A Terrible Tiger: a *True Story*," "A Mother's Vengeance," "The City of Gore," &c., they are skilfully rhymed and have a swing and "go" in them that carries one over the volume with pleasure, if not exactly with profit. The author has lived to some purpose in India, for his local colouring and references are particularly good. The rhymes are clever, and the tales are worked out with singular felicity and lightness of touch.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Pekin, Captain E. Street, will sail to-day, for London, Brindisi, Ismalia, and Aden, with the English Mails, and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Two Misses Jackson	Mr S A Dunkley
Mr L Tilleston	Mr C B Hunter
Mr and Mrs W J Phillips	Mr A Lyle
Miss Viney and Maid	Mr J W Kee
Mr and Mrs C A Burditt	Mr Hogle
Mr and Mrs F O North	Mr Mahomed Alli and wife
Mr F H Stock	Lt-Col H Howell
Sister Phillips	

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr R C Mowbray, M P	Mr C Saunders
Lt-Col A C Smith	Major M'cullough
Mr A G Morgan	Mr L Terry
Mr Wardle	
[illegible] M P	The Ismalia
	Miss Brown
	Mr C [illegible]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 27.

The Queen has granted further [illegible] months' leave of absence to Sir Charles Elliott, on account of the state of his health. He has had a very anxious and busy time in his District for the last year and more, and thoroughly deserves a turn out of harness. Chingleput is not out of reach of famine, but its condition does not yet present any alarming features.

It was recently stated that a proposal was before the Government of India to construct a branch line of railway from Purulia on the Bengal-Nagpur system to Ranchi, the distance being 75 miles and the estimated cost Rs. 50,000 per mile. There is not, we may say, the faintest chance of this project being entertained. It emanates from the Ranchi Municipality, and was put forward during Sir Charles Elliott's tour last autumn in the Chota-Nagpur District. The Lieutenant-Governor then threw cold water upon it, and all that has since happened is that the memorial of the Municipality has reached the Government of India in the usual routine course. The line is not urgent in any sense of the term, and the estimate of its cost is pitched far too low. It would properly work out to nearer fifty lakhs than thirty-seven, thinks a contemporary, and sums of this magnitude cannot be spared at a time when expenditure, even on railways under construction, such at the East Coast, Lucknow, Benares, and Mari-Attock, is being curtailed as much as possible.

A young lady, named Miss Birch, has just inherited £150,000 from an old gentleman for whom she fetched a glass of water when he felt faint, while watching in the Park the carriages going to a Drawing Room.

Regarding the protest of Rangoon against the withdrawal of the 10-inch guns from the [illegible] harbour defences, we understand that they are to be replaced by 6-inch guns which, at the comparatively short ranges conditioned by their positions, will be quite as effective against armoured cruisers as the bigger gun.

Father Kneipp, the doctor priest of Worishofen was invited to dinner some days ago by the Prince Regent of Bavaria, together with Munich's greatest men of the medical faculty. A Vienna correspond

...ZETTE, SA...

...

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PALITANA, JAN. 20.

Palitana, the sacred place of Jain worship in India, is famous for its cotton. Though it produced every year a large cotton crop, still up till now there was not a steam-ginning factory in the city, and the process of hand-ginning which had to be resorted to, was very expensive and troublesome. Great credit is therefore due to Mr. Ossman Jamal, a shrewd and energetic merchant of Bombay, for introducing steam-ginning on an extensive scale into the State. The opening ceremony of the factory was performed on the 16th instant in the presence of a large and influential gathering of nearly five hundred persons. Among those present were his Highness Mansinhjee, the Thakore Saheb, Captain and Mrs Ashby, Miss Hewlett, the Kumar Saheb of the Jasdan Durbar, Dewan Chunilal, Mr. Lalbhai, the secretary, and several officials and leading merchants of the city. A *shamiana* was erected in the compound of the factory, and was tastefully decorated with plantain trees, flags and banderoles, and an arch was raised over the gate with the inscription "Welcome." Exactly at 5-30 p.m. his Highness Mansinhjee, accompanied by Captain and Mrs Ashby, and Miss Hewlett, entered the *mandap*. A detachment of the Thakore Saheb's body-guard was drawn up in a line outside the compound, and presented arms as the Thakore Saheb and party passed. As soon as his Highness and party took their seats,

Mr. Barrett, on behalf of Mr. Ossman Jamal, said:—Your Highness, Captain Ashby, ladies, and gentlemen,—Before proceeding with the business which has brought us together this day, I beg to offer my sincere thanks to your Highness, and in particular to Captain Ashby and ladies present here for the trouble all have taken to be present on this occasion, which I consider to be the proudest in my life. The fame of Palatana cotton is well known, not only throughout the length and breadth of this province, but also throughout the whole of the Bombay Presidency. This is, we all know, due to the strict measures which his Highness the Thakore Saheb, with great foresight and determination, has adopted against the practice of adulteration in cotton, a practice resorted to by many cotton dealers, and also for the zeal of his Highness on improving the quality of the cotton grown. The cotton grown in Palitana is conveyed to Bombay by land as well as by sea, the greater portion being carried by the latter means. Its exportation by sea is attended with innumerable advantages on account of saving in transit and charges exercised by the influence of the weather on its passage to its destination. Whenever the cotton crop is not ready at the usual time of the year through unforeseen circumstances, the traders and the ryots are put to a great deal of inconvenience and heavy loss in many ways. The natural consequence being the ... of exportation is also ... till next year, for it takes a long ... cleaning cotton satisfactorily by hand. Then the season is late it is a matter of great difficulty to the merchants to export it by sea, which becomes rough and boisterous owing to the approach of the rainy season. To obviate these difficulties and to offer facilities to the merchants and cultivating classes it struck me that the introduction of a steam-ginning factory would carry on the process of cleaning cotton more expeditiously than hand-ginning, and would prove beneficial in various ways. I consulted your Highness's wishes in the matter, and your Highness's ready compliance with my request has placed me and the trading class under a deep debt of gratitude. For the willing and spontaneous readiness with which your Highness has made remissions in Customs duties, on building materials, for the free grant of a site for the erection of a steam-ginning factory, together with the grant of a monopoly for a certain number of years, and I am at a loss to express my deep sense of obligation to your Highness. Palitana cotton is considered to be of the finest quality and commands a very high market value in Bombay. The kind help which your Highness has given me in this undertaking, has enabled me to render some service to the cultivators and subjects of your Highness's State, towards which your Highness bears so much love and affection, and whose welfare is a matter of primary importance to your Highness. The monument of your Highness's generosity is now complete. I, therefore, earnestly crave that your Highness will be pleased to allow me to associate your Highness's name with this factory, with the fervent hope that your Highness will comply with my request. I ask your Highness to kindly declare the factory open and to condescend to distribute befitting presents on my behalf to the servants who have worked faithfully and diligently in carrying this work to a successful termination within so short a time from its commencement, and who have given me complete satisfaction in their work under the careful guidance of my consulting engineer, Mr. Barrett, to whose energy the early opening of this factory is mainly due.

A cotton merchant then stepped forward and said:—Your Highness, Captain Ashby, ladies, and gentlemen, on behalf of all the cotton merchants present here, I thank your Highness for allowing Mr. Ossman Jamal to erect a cotton steam-ginning factory, the opening of which your Highness is now about to perform. By its opening of this factory great facilities will be given to the merchants and ginning cotton by steam, and many difficulties will be obviated. Your Highness has thus conferred a great boon on the cultivators as well as the merchants, and all present are therefore much pleased by it.

Mr. Ossman Jamal then read the Gujerati translation of the above speech.

His Highness the Thakore Saheb, then said:—Mr. Ossman Jamal, Captain and Mrs Ashby, ladies, and gentlemen,—I feel very proud of the reforms that are now taking place in my State, and great credit is due to Mr. Ossman Jamal for initiating the movement of a cotton steam-ginning factory here. I think it to be my bounden duty to encourage such undertakings, and I wish every success to the factory. By the introduction of the steam-ginning factory all the difficulties which the merchants and cultivators were put to, will be removed. I give you permission to couple my name with the factory, and as it is built in Bhairav Para, it should be called "The Bhairav Para Mansinghjee Ginning Factory." On this auspicious occasion I see Mrs. Ashby present here, and I request her to turn the key of the engine and declare the factory open and distribute presents to the servants.

Mrs. Ashby then turned the key of the engine, and the factory commenced to work. She then distributed fitting presents to the servants of the factory.

Afterwards an adjournment was made to the shamiana, where light refreshments were provided, and the gathering dispersed after the distribution of *pan, gotab, attar*, and bouquets.

OUR MUNICIPAL FATHERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I must say they are a bright and shining lot in the Municipal Corporation—always excepting the few sensible members. Their initial blunder was in erecting the Municipal Offices in their present situation (one of the noisiest in the city) instead of on the open semi-circular space, near the Wellington Fountain. And now that they have got as fine offices as they could possibly wish they are not satisfied. Could anything be more ridiculous than the way they introduced and considered the address to the Austrian Prince? Then *inter alia*, they agreed to have the electric light introduced in the Municipal building at a considerable cost. Now they have changed their minds and prefer the light of their forefathers! a modest candle! Verily this is one bad lot bringing meat to market some miles in bullock-carts! Then the furniture in the finest hall in India—after approval—was condemned in a most unreasonable way without trial! Now to be sensible and business-like this may be all very well with their own individual money, with which they may make ducks and drakes as they like, but with that of the ratepayers I most emphatically protest against the foolish way they are spending the city funds; and making themselves the laughing-stock of all India! Really it is high time this should all end. Why should not his Excellency the Governor be urged to *dissolve them*, and appoint in their stead three good men and true from each section of the community, constituting them a body like the Port Trust, and then business would be conducted in a sensible and rational manner. To add to the performance our worthy Municipal Commissioner (for whom I have the highest respect), gives about as lame an excuse for our City Fathers as I have ever read. I will just ask the Municipal Commissioner one question and leave it to his better judgment to answer. Supposing his dress-coat did not fit him to whom would he apply to rectify the same? Surely to the man who constructed that habiliment. In like manner there is not the slightest doubt, but that Mr. Stevens and Mr. Wimbridge should have been first consulted on the acoustic qualities and furnishing of the Municipal Hall before these Corporators went for the artists or architects who had devoted their best talents in preparing a place for the Municipality equal to any in the East.—I am, &c.,

NOT A PENNY-WISE AND POUND-FOOLISH RATE-PAYER.

Jan 27.

COCK-FIGHTING LEGAL IN SCOTLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—One is always learning something new. I see it stated in a Home paper that "the Justiciary Court of Appeal of Scotland hold that cock-fighting is legal in that country. Lord Young went the length of declaring that if cock-fighting was cruelty, then men who hunted were guilty of cruelty if they used spurs." This was not the case some thirty years ago on the borders of Scotland, as I well remember cock-fighting had to be conducted much in the same way as boxing or fighting matches in the present day. I always thought the Scotch a humane race, but it seems "Sandy" is no better than his neighbours.—Yours, &c.,

AN ENGLISHMAN.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JANUARY 27.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Bushire, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Tenerife, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah and Suez on Sunday. Steamer leaves Massowah for Suez on Tuesday. Steamer leaves Aden for Bombay on Thursday. Steamer leaves Suez for Aden on Monday, the 30th instant.

Postal Steamer leaves Brindisi for Alexandria on Wednesday.

MATRICULATION QUALIFICATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It was not unusual, that in the excitement of a debate, in which there existed so much of partisan spirit, the opponents to the calling of our medical degree by its right and logical name, M.B., had ultimately to resort to abuse of everything and everybody: from Matriculation to the upholders of Matriculation, and should have forgotten their own recent utterances and those of others to the same effect as regards the Matriculation Examination of our University. Not so very long ago (1893) Dr. Mackichan, Principal of the Wilson College, wrote: "I have not yet seen reason to come to the conclusion that the Matriculation Examination stands in need of immediate readjustment. What is wanted to remove existing defects, is in my opinion an improved system of examination under the existing standard, and a better system of instruction in the high schools. The difficulty which newly-admitted students experience at the beginning of their college course, is in many cases, I am convinced, due to want of familiarity with spoken English, and especially with English as spoken by Englishmen. I have found, however, that the difficulty in many cases disappears, when pains are taken to meet it. It ought not to be impossible, so to frame the examinations, under the existing standards, as to make an efficient test of a student's knowledge of English. What is mainly wanted is that the most experienced and most competent examiners should be appointed to conduct the examination. I anticipate that with the advance of education a higher standard in the Matriculation Examination will become possible, but I do not see anything to indicate the possibility of any immediate change." The Educational Inspector, S. Division, Mr. Patvardhan, says: "The Matriculation standard is sufficiently high for the requirements; and the fault, if any, lies entirely with the way in which the examination is conducted.

Mr. Kirkham, Educational Inspector, Central Division, offers some very useful and pertinent explanation of the wrong opinion formed by some of our college professors, viz., that the students are deficient in their knowledge of English, because they are unable to follow the lecturers. He rightly attributes this "to the difficulty in 'audition,' or the power of separating the series of sounds, which constitute spoken language into the words, which are its component parts, and nothing but constant practice can give this power." This intelligent explanation given by Mr. Kirkham clearly explains the worthless incident of the dictation passage, which Dr. Gray has thought fit, rightly or wrongly, to hold up before the public, and over which so much unnecessary fuss is made. That passage contains several new words, put in the place of others precisely as they came to the ears of [illegible] and shows only one or two [illegible] Standard got to do with this production, a dictation, the result of, perhaps, imperfect hearing, indistinct articulation, or uncultivated elocution, &c.?

The remarks of the then acting Principal, Mr. Selby of the Deccan College, are also in favour of the present standard of Matriculation. He writes thus: "No change in that examination would in my opinion remedy such defects as can at present be said to exist. The students who join our college know English as well as we can expect them to know and quite well-enough to profit by the college course of instruction. The only thing to be wished is that students could follow English lecturers a little more readily when they first attend their lectures. But after the first month I imagine that every student can follow us well-enough."

This is somewhat interesting literature on the Matriculation standard, will, I hope, serve to supersede the highly exaggerated notions of the inferiority of its standard and its value, that exist in the imaginations of not a few. This clearly proves that the whole defect, whatever it may be, lies in the faulty system of examination, the selection of incompetent examiners, and last but not least in the unfortunate abolition of a test, which is absolutely necessary, viz., the oral. The standard of the much-abused and reviled Matriculation Examination is not to be blamed in any way. What improvements may be required in the examination for Oriental should be, no doubt, loyally carried out. But the dignity and interest of our University will be better safeguarded by hearty co-operation in the work of improving its defects than by unwarranted and reckless personal attack of its matriculates, all round. When the Principal of the Grant Medical College has brought it to consistent with the dignity due to his position, and of the University of which he has been an old member and adviser, to parade a solitary transcription of a dictated passage as the sample of the average Matriculation culture given by our University, it is necessary for the thinkers on this question to remember that the Principals of other Colleges and educationists of no less eminence, who have most to deal with the matriculates, while studying at schools, have had happier experiences to relate both of the worth of the University Matriculation and of the capacity of its matriculates.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Jan. 26. FACTS.

AN ADDRESS TO ARCHBISHOP DALHOFF.

On Monday last his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Theodore Dalhoff, S.J., Archbishop of Bombay, visited the Church of Culvem, which was made by the people an occasion of much rejoicing. At the entrance to the ... [illegible] ... foliage of trees, a small *mandap* with matting, was ... [illegible] ... of the illustrious guest. As soon as his Grace ... was announced the local band, under the leadership of Mr Elias de Mello struck up a lively tune, and his Grace was formally received by the clergy and the various confraternities and the members of the Fabrica. On his coming his grace an address was read, and elicited loud applause from the gathered multitude. His Grace was then conducted to the church, the procession being headed by the confraternities of Manori, followed by those of Gorai and Culvem. Next day his Grace said low Mass, at which a large concourse of people were present. Over 200 souls received the sacrament of the Holy Eucharist, and a number of children of both sexes were confirmed. His Grace bestowed plenary indulgence, which was read out by Father Moniz, the Archbishop occupying the throne. The kissing of the ring occupied a considerable time. At Gorai numbers of people assembled to obtain a kiss of the episcopal ring and blessing. His Grace paid a private visit at the request of the Rev. Father Sequeira to the Gorai church, where he was received with honour. The text of the address was as follows:—

To the Most Rev. Dr. Theodore Dalhoff, S.J., Archbishop of Bombay.

May it please Your Grace,—In approaching you with this address, we need not recall to your Grace's mind that four years ago, we, the wardens and the parishioners of the Church of Culvem, had the happiness of receiving your illustrious predecessor, the Most Revd. Dr. George Porter, S.J., of blessed memory, with all the marks of affection and honour, due to the spiritual head of the Archdiocese. You, then, came, as Vicar-General to our late Archbishop; and this evening standing on the very same spot consecrated to us by the remembrance of a prelate, who died, in this land of his voluntary exile, a martyr to duty, amidst the manifold cares and responsibilities inseparable from his office of Archbishop of Bombay, we have now the honour to receive your Grace as our spiritual father, with feelings of affection, and to offer your Grace the tribute of our dutiful submission and filial devotion. We, your children, rejoice to find that the dignity of the Archbishopric has fallen upon the shoulders of one whose ripened experience of the Presidency of Bombay, has been acquired in various responsible posts, requiring administrative capacities of no mean order. Your Grace is doubtless aware that the residents of Culvem and parish of Gorai from this parish, and the Revd. Father John Francis Rodrigues, our Vicar, needs no praise at our hands; for your Grace during your long connection with the Bombay Mission, cannot but be acquainted with the labours of our vicar for the good of his flock. We briefly alluded to his exertions in our address to your revered predecessor, and we need not dwell upon them now, but it will afford your Grace much satisfaction to know that we continue to find in Father Rodrigues a sincere well-wisher and advisor. He is our countryman and his love for his people is only surpassed by his zeal for the salvation of our souls. He has lived long amongst us, and we love him, not only because he is our spiritual guide, but because of his many virtuous qualities by which this parish has largely benefited. We gratefully recognize the labours of our vicar, we are not unmindful of the fact that your Grace, when Superior of St. Stanislaus' Orphanage, was pleased to watch over the educational and spiritual interests of certain youths of this parish. Nor can we forget the deep debt of gratitude we owe to the Jesuit Missionaries, whose disinterested labours for the amelioration of the condition of their flock cannot be too highly extolled. We need not remind your Grace that on the occasion of his pastoral visit to this parish, it was our good fortune to have been able to request your Grace's illustrious predecessor to perform the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Memorial Cross, which to-day stands in front of our parish church, in commemoration of the Royal Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress—at once the symbol of our redemption, and a memorial of an auspicious event in the life of our beloved and virtuous Sovereign. In this our undertaking, some non-parishioners were pleased to volunteer their help, which, we, of course, could not refuse, and to the generosity of Mr. Vincent Joseph Henriques is due the piece of ground on which the cross stands. In conclusion, we would request your Grace to watch, as you have hitherto done, over this humble parish with your usual paternal solicitude, and we also beg of your Grace to bless us and ours; and with sentiments of love, esteem and veneration.—We remain, &c.

Salsette, Culvem, Jan. 23.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 27th Jan., 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via,	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	26	6	10 p.m.	17	...
Teheran	27	2	5 p.m.	...	33
Suez	27	2	40 p.m.	...	15

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 27th Jan., 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	43	...	1
" Karachee	1	12	...	1
" Madras	...	11	...	1

To Clean Sewer Drains and Cesspools Foster's Patent Sanitary Apparatus. Apply to [illegible]

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

ROSEGGER, the Styrian poet, who is battling with death just now, publishes a Christmas book, called "All Sorts of Human Things," in which he expresses the following thoughts on marriage: "If you think of marrying a woman remember you marry three creatures—a young one, a middle-aged, and an old one. Unless one or two die before their time you marry a wife, a mother and a grand-mother. In her you marry a lot of people you do not know. You don't marry for to-day, or for to-morrow, but for life, and for all sorts of situations. If she is gentle and wise, and true, you have a bride, not only for the wedding-day, but for sickness and poverty, and old age. If she is only handsome she will some day grow ugly; but if she is good and true, she will stand wear. Try to know her before you take her."

EARRINGS.

Rachel Ray writes:—"In last week's notes this statement appears: 'Earrings are doubtless relics of barbarism, but they are becoming to many faces, and they will come back.' This conclusion as to barbarism cannot be sustained. Surgical science for various maladies recommends earrings as a perfect remedial agency, hence even males wear ear-wires, usually gold, as that metal is more curative and has no pernicious ingredients therein. Amongst our poor these ornaments have always been for both sexes considered therapeutical: hence even children are early subjected to ear-boring—epicene—as a panacea when chronic ophthalmia breaks out. This treatment is handed down from the ancient doctors, who discovered that lobe perforation benefited weak eyes and relieved the nerves. Thus boys and girls in Athens wore stalagmina in the ears, for practical reasons, as simple curatives. Cardinal Mezzocanti, from the same idea, wore ear-wires of solid gold, soldered in."

THE CRINOLINE SPECTRE.

The London correspondent of the "Manchester Courier," writes:—I am told on what should be good authority that all this talk about the revival of the crinoline arises from a stray remark of Worth's. That great genius seems to have let fall some dictum implying that the new style of skirt would be "as it were crinolined." Forthwith certain persons of alarmist tendencies jumped to the conclusion that the hideous steel hoop would be reintroduced in its full atrociousness. The "Drapers' Record" says:—As the term crinoline was applied in England to the steel-hooped garment, it would seem as if some confusion had been engendered in the popular mind on the subject of the proposed fashions and that people have pictured to themselves the adoption of one bound of the huge circumference which was sustained by steel [illegible] some forty years ago. We [illegible] that there is much probability of the new contrivance developing into any fashion so absurd [illegible] false alarm, to which male credulity yielded in ignorance of the real facts of the case, and in forgetfulness of the improvement in taste which has been evolved in this country during the last four decades. Whatever may be said of the ape-like faculty displayed in matters of fashion it must be owned that in most, if not all, the changes in recent years have been for the better in point of taste, and therefore not undeserving of being followed; and it is not placing too much confidence in the independent judgment of English women to believe that any serious attempt to introduce the old hoop skirt, or so-called crinoline, would meet with a cold reception over here.

FAVOURITE GEMS.

The syndicate in South Africa, says the "Birmingham Gazette," added by the demand in America, as well as in England, has succeeded so far, in spite of the pressure of the times, in keeping up the price of diamonds. This favourite stone has still an absorbing interest, and although large pieces may not be so frequently sold as in earlier days, yet the art of the jeweller in giving small and artistic examples at moderate prices has popularised the stone to an extent never before known or attempted. The great pearl case, which agitated all classes in society during the middle period of the year, proved the supreme value of peerless specimens of the soft and velvety lustre of that exquisite gem. Yet another case of a similar character, and which ended differently, may possibly have surprised many as to the moderate value of a distinctive diamond ornament. It is no doubt the moderate cost of these pretty designs set with diamonds of good quality, but of the smaller ranges, which has led many to purchase them, who a few years ago would have deemed such luxuries far beyond their means. The turquoise has been growing slowly in favour, and the moon is said by some not merely to be turning pale and fading, but to be replaced by the varying greens of the chrysoprase.

FASHION IN 1892.

An important change, says a reviewer, of the fashions in 1892 is that which deals with the arrangement of the hair. The new coiffure is alarmingly suggestive of the days of chignons, the more so that the "teacake" at the back is often supported by an internal and invisible circle of slender wire covered over with hair of the tint of that with which it is to be worn. Artists and others have noticed during the last two or three years that the hair of English girls and young women has been remarkably abundant and beautiful. There is more warmth and variety of colour about it, they say, than once there was. Even middle-aged women, whose hair is grey, or rapidly becoming so, make a wonderful display of abundant locks, and caps are relegated to the quite elderly. Why should all this hirsute wealth of natural adorning be devoted to the erection of the hideous and inartistic chignon? Yet things seem tending that way, and "there are Cassandras who assert that 1893 is bringing the crinoline skirt along with other things as yet we know not of. Englishwomen declare that they will not wear it, but very few of them will abide by this resolution when once it becomes an integral part of fashionable dress. They could not afford to be "out of it" to the extent that this would imply. Besides, their brothers, husbands, and even fathers would object to their looking singular. Much as men jibe and among the most facetious those who do not adopt it, the general custom is to do so. If modes be the only weapons which we must wear, "Before crinoline avaunt" for if you come among us it will be for long.

THE MARRIAGE MARKET.

There is another thing, says Miss "Just Out" in the "Daily Graphic," that is very hard for us, and that is the calm way in which some parents tell us that it is our duty to get married as soon as ever we can—not always, perhaps, in downright plain words, but there are some actions that speak more clearly, and in a language that is unfortunately understood by everybody. It is not nice to feel that men know you are being thrown at their heads—it is more than hateful, and it makes girls want to be independent, makes them eager to go away from their own homes, and live their own lives, and choose their own friends. Men say that girls run after them and try to catch them, and add that girls are not so nice as they were. But we don't want to run after them; we would much prefer to be run after by the men, but we are made to do it by being constantly told "to make the best of our chances," and by all the other little ways are taught what is expected of us. It is all very well for parents to say they wish to see "their dear girls happily settled," adding, as I have heard some do with a sigh, "before I die." It is rather curious, by the way, that so many parents begin to think about dying when their daughters reach a marriageable age. If girls felt that they were not wanted to marry, were not expected to gain a husband of some or any sort as a matter of duty, they would be ever so much happier, jollier, and nicer; and what's the good of making us not only uncomfortable, but sneered at by the men? We have had a great many hard things said of us; but it is our misfortune, not our fault, if we are forward and independent, for we have been made so, not only by the force of circumstances that has obliged so many young girls to go forth to labour in the world, but also by the example of our elders in society, and by the precepts that we have learned from the sensational pages of the fashionable novels that profess to picture women in society as they actually are.

NEW YEAR'S PARTIES.

Numerous and varied, important and unimportant, large and small, fashionable and unfashionable, impromptu and premeditated, says the "Queen," are the parties given in the opening weeks of the New Year, and notably on Twelfth Night. The juvenile element, however, largely predominate in every circle, so much so that Twelfth Night has come to be looked upon in the light of a children's festival; children have, therefore, taken almost undisputed possession of it. What form of entertainment is most in favour with these little people? It is difficult to say, as age has to be taken into consideration. Dancing, of course, ranks first with all. Balls and dances, fancy dress balls and balls that are not fancy dress ones, dances which mean something not so extensive or pretentious as a ball, but still on wider lines than a Cinderella dance. There are two things which define the difference between a ball and a dance; numbers—a certain indication—and "supper"—a rather uncertain one. A supper follows a ball as a matter of course; not so a dance, for dances are given with a ball supper to follow, and dances are given with no supper to follow, but merely what are termed "light refreshments." As Twelfth Night parties are chiefly given for children and young people, early dances and light refreshments are the order of things on that particular evening. Most people know how to give a ball, for the simple reason that it usually amounts to giving orders on a large scale to responsible persons to carry out as regards floor decorations, lights, music, supper and other accessories; and all this can be done by contract—the awning of so much per foot, the supper at so much per head, the plants at so much per dozen, and so on; and thus the cost of a ball on these lines can be accurately arrived at beforehand. Small dances, done inexpensively and with economy, are quite another matter, and it is needless to say are far more numerous than the former style of entertainment. Little plays are a great feature at New Year's parties, in French and English, and are often very prettily acted, although it is a question with many parents as to the wisdom of thus early creating in their children a taste for the stage, which may cling to them through life, and influence (if it does not spoil) their future careers, more especially in the case of boys.

MADAME MODJESKA.

Among the famous beautiful women of the contemporary stage is Madame Modjeska, who disputes with Miss Ada Rehan the popularity of enthusiastic Americans. More remarkable even than her stage success is Madame Modjeska's faculty for keeping young in looks as well as in spirits. The secret of it all, she says, is that she takes a hot bath before going to bed every night, secures plenty of sleep, and does not eat too much. But her additional confession, that she drinks a great deal of tea and smokes cigarettes occasionally makes the secret as mystifying as before it was revealed. Madame Modjeska is the daughter of a Polish mountaineer who was better educated than his companions, and loved music. At 16 she was married to the man whose name, though she has since been widowed and married again, she still bears before the public. The early maturing of her talent is indicated by the fact that when only 14 she wrote a drama and acted the leading part in it.

MADAME PATTI.

The musical firmament is at frequent intervals invaded by stars wanting to rival in voice and appearance the still incomparable Adelina Patti. But Madame Patti is a fixed star, and her would-be deposers can only be classed among the meteors. The latest singing wonder is a Signorina Columbati who was born at Bologna about 25 years ago. She is reported to be as beautiful as a prima donna should be, and to be gaining golden opinions and unstinted applause at the Opera House in Valetta, in Malta.

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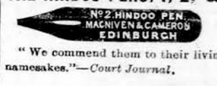

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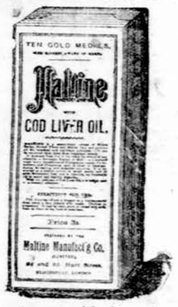

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